

DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES ADDRESS SUMMER ECOSOC SESSION

OW270348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the ongoing summer session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC], the representatives of many countries, developing countries in particular, have expressed deep concern over the present world economic crisis and its serious effect on the developing countries. They called for global negotiations to bring about a new international economic order at an early date.

On behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries, the delegate of Algeria said that the structural crisis affecting the world economy had affected all countries. Intolerable sacrifices were being required of the developing countries to soften the effects of the crisis. He said that new forms of domination were being imposed on Third World countries and they were being subjected to new forms of dependency. The process of global negotiations constituted a real credibility test for authentic dialogue, he said.

The representative of Zaire said that the persistent malaise of the international economic system was far from being simply a cyclical phenomenon and above all it should be seen as a symptom of profound structural disequilibrium.

The delegate of Bangladesh said that the world economic crisis had attained unparalleled dimensions and could only be overcome through the global and concerted effort of all countries. He hoped that global negotiations would be launched without further delay.

The delegate of Somalia said that development and international economic cooperation could not be achieved in a world dominated by superpower rivalry, armed intervention and persistent denial of human rights, without peace and security.

The declared goals for harmonious economic development and cooperation could not be attained, he said. The delegate of Yugoslavia stressed the need to set up a new international economic order. The delegate of Romania said that changes must be made in the structures and mechanisms of international economic relations.

The delegate of Qatar described the launching of global negotiations as a "first and crucial step" through which nations of the world could reform the present international economic order.

The delegate of Brazil held that the current international economic situation has been aggravated by new protectionist measures practised by some developed countries. The delegate of Chile pointed out that the developing countries were affected by the measures taken by the developed nations to resolve their own domestic economic problems.

The delegate of Norway, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed support for the proposal of launching a new round of global negotiations.

WHALING RESTRICTIONS ADOPTED AT IWC MEETING

OW251626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] London, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The 34th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) ended today in Brighton, south England, after adopting a vote to phase out commercial whaling and setting catch limits on uncommercial whaling.

A decision overwhelmingly approved yesterday said commercial whaling should be phased out by 1985. The Soviet Union and Japan, both major whaling nations, voted against the decision.

Chinese delegation [as received] Li Renpei said in a statement that China's basic position is one for positive conservation of whale resources. But "under the premise of ensuring the resources from being damaged, limited and rational utilisation of the whale resources should be allowed," the statement said.

The six-day meeting passed two resolutions today, reducing the catch limits of minke whales in the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea from 940 to 654 annually and the catch limits of bryde's whales in the East China Sea from 19 to 10.

Another resolution decided that Japan would be allowed to catch 450 sperm whales in 1982 and 400 in 1983 in the north Pacific.

The IWC, set up in 1946, now has 38 member countries. China joined the organization in 1980.

PRC ACCELERATES ANTARCTIC RESEARCH WORK

OW281931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The China National Committee for Antarctic Research discussed the principles and plans for the country's Antarctic research at its first meeting which closed here this afternoon.

Participants were unanimous that it is an important task to accelerate preparations for the country's Antarctic research which aimed at a better understanding of the continent for its peaceful utilization in the interest of mankind.

Chinese scientists will carry out study of meteorology, biology, glacier, landforms and oceanography on the Antarctica and its surrounding sea areas.

Wu Heng, director of the committee said that China will continue to strengthen cooperation with friendly countries, send scientists abroad for observation and study, and participate in research and international forums. He demanded concerted effort from various departments in the country in Antarctic research.

Specimens of Antarctic fish, krill (*euphausia superba*), algae, rock minerals and fossils collected by Chinese scientists were exhibited at the meeting. A documentary film, "A Trip To the Antarctica," was shown.

Since early 1980, 13 Chinese scientists have conducted research at the Antarctic stations of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Chile. They cooperated with scientists of these countries in the study of meteorology, geology, geochemistry, marine biology, physical oceanography and marine geophysics and gained some initial results.

Three Chinese scientists have joined the wintering party at the Antarctica stations of Australia.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS U.S. VOTE ON MX MISSILES

HK290728 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Report: "U.S. House of Representatives Decides To Authorize Production of MX Missiles"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the U.S. House of Representatives decided on 21 July, by a slender majority, to authorize the production of MX strategic missiles.

The U.S. House of Representatives on 19 July began examining and discussing a bill to authorize expenditures for national defense, which total \$177.1 billion. On the third day, an appropriation of \$1.14 billion was approved by a vote of 212 to 209 for producing the first nine MX missiles.

In seeking approval of this appropriation, U.S. President Reagan wrote a letter to the leaders of the House of Representatives demanding that they resume the plan of producing MX missiles that had been deleted by the House of Representatives from the President's proposals for strengthening defense. The letter said that if this appropriation is not approved, "it can possibly produce a serious and negative impact on our negotiations with the Russians and on our modernization plan."

DALIAN SHIPYARD BUILDS TWO OIL RIGS FOR U.S.

GW290610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Shenyang, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Dalian Shipyard in Liaoning Province, one of the largest in China, launched two self-elevating oil drilling rigs this morning built for the Baker Marine Corporation of the United States.

The rigs are the first of their kind built in China for export and the first vessels exported to the United States. Each rig is 165 feet long and 110 feet wide. They were built according to the standards of the American Bureau of Shipping.

DPRK PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SIHANOUK 27 JUL

OW280304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Mme. Monique Sihanouk here yesterday, according to a KCNA report.

They had a cordial and friendly conversation followed by a dinner given by President Kim Il-song for Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President Pal Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Tam, and Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea Sam Sann.

OFFICIALS ATTEND DPRK ENVOY'S FILM RECEPTION

OW272035 Beijing XINHUA In English 1508 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 29th anniversary of the victory of the fatherland liberation war.

Among the guests were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

A Korean color feature film, "The Road to the Front", was shown at the reception.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS DPRK JOURNALISTS 24 JUL

OW241535 Beijing XINHUA In English 1504 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea, led by deputy editor-in-chief Kim Sok-nae.

In a cordial conversation, Xi Zhongxun briefed the delegation on China's economic situation, the streamlining of the administrative organs and the restructuring of the system.

Present were In Chuan, editor-in-chief, and Tan Wenrui, deputy editor-in-chief, of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

The Korean journalists arrived here July 6. Qin Chuan gave a dinner in honor of them. They have toured Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Guilin, and will leave here shortly for home.

KOREANS IN JAPAN URGE U.S. PULLOUT FROM KOREA

OW272036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 (XINHUA) -- About 15,000 Korean residents in Japan rallied here today to press for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the two parts of Korea.

These participants were representatives of 210,000 marchers who made a 6,300 kilometer long march to Tokyo from various places of Japan in 33 days. Their march started on June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists launched the war of aggression against Korea in 1950.

Speaking at the rally, Han Tok-su, chairman of the general association of Korean residents in Japan, called on the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan to make further efforts "to press for the removal of nuclear weapons from South Korea", "to drive out the U.S. troops from South Korea", "to realize the proposal on the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

JAPANESE OFFICIALS DEFEND TEXTBOOK CHANGES

OM281908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Some Japanese officials have continued to defend the Japanese Ministry of Education which prettifies Japanese militarism through the approval of school textbooks.

Tokyo SHIMBUN yesterday quoted Director-General of the National Land Agency Yukiyasu Matsuno as saying that "When Japan advanced into a foreign country, it did not use the word invade." "There might exist differences in relating history, but it would be interference in Japan's internal affairs to urge it to change the wording of textbooks," he said. He told Japanese reporters: "To change advance into invade would be a distortion of facts. Children would say that their forefathers should not be respected because they did a bad thing."

Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general of the science and technology agency, also said on the same day: "When there is merely a change in the wording of historical facts, why should there be discontent?"

A KYODO report quoted Nororu Minowa, minister of posts and tele-communications, as telling reporters on the same day: "A change (from aggression) to advance cannot be taken as a distortion of historical facts."

The fact that the three Japanese ministers made these remarks immediately after a cabinet meeting of the day merits attention.

DPRK PAPER HITS JAPAN'S 'DISTORTION' OF HISTORY

OM251736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (XINHUA) -- A commentary issued by NODONG SINMUN today denounces the distortion of historical facts about the Japanese aggression of Korea by the Japanese Education Ministry.

The commentary notes that in screening textbooks for Japanese primary and secondary schools, the Japanese authorities described the Korean people's uprising on March 1, 1919, against the barbaric colonial rule of Japanese imperialism as a "riot", the forcible labor drafted in Korea as "voluntary" labor and the Japanese language as a "common language" of the two countries during the period of the Japanese occupation.

This is a shameless distortion of history, the commentary says. It is an intolerable insult to the Korean people and a crafty ruse for embellishing the Japanese imperialist dogs aggression of Korea, it adds.

The commentary points out that the textbooks distort not only the history of Japan's aggression against Korea, but also that of its aggression against China and the South-East Asian countries. By teaching the younger generation a distorted history, the Japanese authorities seek to inculcate the idea of militarist aggression in their minds, whitewash the Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression and make an ideological preparation for the realization of their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

The commentary stresses that if the Japanese authorities want to atone for their past errors and crimes and not to follow the same road, they must not falsify history, but write a true history so that the people may draw a lesson from it.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES JAPAN'S NEW DEFENSE PLANS

HK261028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Japan" by Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1792]: "Japan's New Plans for Positively Strengthening Its Defenses"]

[Text] On 23 July a Japanese Government national defense conference approved a defense plan submitted by the Ministry of Defense -- the 1983-87 "Medium-Term Working Estimate." Although the Ministry of Defense stated that this "estimate" only represented "reference material" for putting together the defense budget, since it has been officially approved by the government's top defense policymaking organ, it will in fact become the Japanese Government's official defense plan for the next 5 years.

This new defense plan will focus on the following aspects in the future strengthening of defenses: 1) expanding and strengthening capability in air defense and antisubmarine and coastal defense to suit a country surrounded by sea and modernizing this capability; 2) attaching particular importance to enhancing capabilities in electronic warfare in a protracted war, in flexible response and in war endurance (the capability to carry on fighting when attacked); and 3) attaching importance to strengthening and modernizing command communications, logistics support and also education and training. When this plan is fulfilled, it will have basically accomplished the main targets required by the "defense plan outline" put forward by the national defense conference in 1976; the self-defense force will have many more weapons and equipment of the latest types, and its combat capability will be greatly enhanced.

This new defense plan requires the allocation of 4.4 to 4.600 trillion yen (at 1982 prices) for purchasing weapons during the 5 years, and the total expenditure of the Ministry of Defense during this period will be between 15.6 and 16.4 trillion yen (also at 1982 prices). The annual defense budget will account for 0.97 to 1.02 percent of the GNP. Commenting on this issue, the Japanese press pointed out that this percentage is calculated on the government's envisioning of an annual 5.1 percent in economic growth. But in fact this will be hard to attain, since the actual growth in 1981 was only 4.1 percent, and growth in 1982 is estimated to be much lower than last year. Hence, defense spending is certain to break the 1 percent mark in the GNP.

Since the Miki Cabinet, Japanese governments have consistently stated that the defense budget must be kept below 1 percent of the GNP. This has become a principle insisted on by Japanese governments. The new defense plan shows that this principle will no longer be upheld. Premier Suzuki said in reply to a reporter on 23 July: "If the economic growth rate declines, defense spending in excess of 1 percent of the GNP will become a possibility." This shows that, starting with the new defense budget, there have been changes in the Japanese Government's thinking and posture on defense issues, and in the future Japan will act more positively to increase its military strength.

That Japan should adopt this attitude to the defense issue is linked to the situation around it.

Defense Minister Soichiro Ito said at the national defense conference that compared with the time when the "defense plan outline" was drawn up, "the Soviet Union's Far East forces have been greatly strengthened and become more active and the international military situation around us (Japan) has become more grim." He stressed the necessity of fulfilling the "outline" in both quality and quantity.

Defense questions occupy an important position in Japan's relations with the United States. For many years the United States has consistently complained that Japan enjoys the advantages brought by the Japan-U.S. security treaty without being willing to spend more on defense itself. The United States has strongly demanded that Japan positively expand its military strength and assume a greater share of defense responsibilities. This was a factor that Japan could not but consider when formulating its new defense plan.

In fact Japan has already taken positive steps in strengthening its defenses in the past few years. The country's defense budget in 1981 was 2.4 trillion yen, a 7.6 percent increase over 1980, and representing 0.9 percent of the GNP. The 1982 defense budget has been increased to 2.8561 trillion yen, an increase of 7.76 percent over 1981, and representing 0.93 percent of the GNP. According to the 1980 yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, although Japan's military spending is less than 1 percent of its GNP, its scale in fact ranks 7th in the world, and if its defense spending were to be increased to 2 percent of its GNP, its military spending would overtake that of France and Britain and rank fifth. Of course, the idea of increasing it to 2 percent is just a notion.

Although Japan is actively strengthening its defenses, due to constraints imposed by many factors, it will probably not be able to advance very fast in this respect. This is because the defense issue is an extremely sensitive one both inside and outside Japan. Apart from that, Japan is currently facing a very serious financial crisis, and the big annual deficits have to be recouped by issuing enormous amounts of national bonds. The Suzuki Cabinet came to power under the banner of "rebuilding finances." It will not be popular if it goes too far in increasing defense spending, and cuts funds for stimulating the economy, maintaining social welfare and developing science, technology and culture. Such a move would cause strong condemnation and opposition by the masses and the opposition parties, while the goal of gradually eliminating the fiscal deficits would be hard to attain.

The conflict between the Liberal-Democratic Party government's intentions to strengthen the country's defenses on the one hand and objective conditions on the other is not easy to solve.

BRIEFS

JILIN DELEGATION TO DPRK -- At the invitation of the People's Committee of the Chagang Province, the DPRK, a seven-member friendly visiting delegation headed by Li Zhenjiang, deputy governor of the Jilin Provincial Government, left Changchun for DPRK on 25 July. Deputy Governor Dong Xin and responsible persons of pertinent departments saw the delegation off at the station. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jul 82 SK]

THAI REACTION TO NGUYEN CO THACH'S VISIT NOTED

Bangkok Protests

OW281939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived for a visit this afternoon after concluding his tour to Malaysia. He was met at the airport by Paibhul Maolanon, ambassador at large to the Foreign Ministry of Thailand.

In the VIP room, Thach made a brief question-and-answer statement before the press. He said: "I come here for friendship, not for quarrel."

Questioned about the outcome of his visit to Malaysia, he answered: "The visit is very useful and successful. Anyhow, the problem facing us is a very difficult one. No one can help us to settle it overnight, so we have to face it."

In front of the airport terminal, a university student held a placard written in English: "Thach! We don't believe in your propaganda. Stop intervention in Kampuchea. Allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny."

A loudspeaker car from the outskirts of Bangkok was decorated with streamers inscribed with the words: "Thach! Dirty tongue. I don't want you, don't like you and don't care about you. Go home or to hell."

Amidst the shouting of anti-Vietnamese slogans from the loud-speaker car, the Vietnamese foreign minister was driven away into downtown Bangkok.

Thach's Thailand visit is the last leg of his self-styled "peace mission" tour to four Southeast Asian countries. His statements in Singapore threatening to subvert and invade Thailand have aroused nationwide indignation in Thailand. Newspapers here have recently devoted much space to articles and editorials repudiating Vietnam's slanders.

Thanat's Comments

OW280742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman said yesterday Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's current tour of Southeast Asia was a big flop, according to Thai press today. He said so far Thach's regional tour had only created a negative image of him and Hanoi.

It was reported that during his visit to Singapore, the Vietnamese foreign minister made a threat to use guerrilla forces to subvert ASEAN countries and to cross into Thailand in hot pursuit of the Kampuchean resistance forces.

The Thai deputy prime minister described the threat as an act of irresponsibility and a sign that Nguyen Co Thach lacks international diplomatic manner. "I hope he will change his attitude and has a clear mind to find the right words to solve this international problem, as Thailand and ASEAN are also looking for the same solution in a peaceful way," he said.

The Voice of Free Asia radio said in a commentary yesterday that Thach's tour was intended to steal the thunder from the newly-formed coalition government of the Kampuchean resistance forces. The radio, which is under the Thai Foreign Ministry, noted that Thach's visit was also aimed at convincing the five ASEAN countries that Hanoi is serious about its claimed partial pullout from Kampuchea and its overture that more troops will be withdrawn if Thailand stops aiding the coalition.

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES SRV'S 'FARCE' OF PRC THREAT

HK290624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Zhou Ping [0719 1627]: "A Farce"]

[Text] In an effort to coordinate its fraud of "partial troop withdrawal," Hanoi recently put on a farce of a so-called "China threat."

According to a report in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the Vietnamese authorities held a press conference on 13 July in order to let a man, identified as Vo Dai Ton "explain things based on his own experience." In his introductory remarks, Vietnamese Vice Minister of Culture Le Thanh Cong told newsmen that Vo Dai Ton was a ringleader of Vietnamese anti-government armed forces who would admit before the newsmen that he was an agent of the CIA and a tool of "the United States imperialists and Chinese reactionaries."

Vo Dai Ton told the newsmen that he headed a group of "overseas volunteer forces for the restoration of Vietnam" with members in the United States, Europe, Southeast Asia and Australia. His aim in leaving Australia to infiltrate from Thailand to southern Vietnam was to make contacts with other resistance forces. In November 1981, while he was contacting Lao resistance forces, he was captured by the Lao authorities and taken to Hanoi. While talking, Vo Dai Ton suddenly departed from his topic and said that he understood the position of the Vietnamese authorities, but "I continued to maintain my ideals of freedom, liberty and democracy...." At this point, Le Thanh Cong immediately interrupted him and had him taken from the room.

When Vo Dai Ton was again brought back to answer questions from newsmen about what aid he had received, he said that he had obtained personal aid from various countries. Vo Dai Ton was then taken out for a second time. At this point, Le Thanh Cong hurriedly explained to newsmen that Vo Dai Ton had confessed that his activities had been "organized and guided by the CIA in collusion with the Chinese." When talking about the foreign countries with which Vo Dai Ton had been associated, Le Thanh Cong also mentioned the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces by name.

However, how did Vo Dai Ton make contacts with "the CIA and Chinese reactionaries"? Where did they meet? Vo Dai Ton did not "confess." Le Thanh Cong tried to substitute Vo Dai Ton's "confession" with his own explanations, but he failed to make things clearer.

In this show, the Vietnamese authorities took great pains to concoct evidence of a so-called "China threat," but the playwright was clumsy and the scenario full of loopholes. The fact that they simply linked the CIA with China was funny in itself. It was a still grosser mockery that the "actor" who they had elaborately groomed should not act according to the "lines" they had decided upon in advance.

PLA PATROLS PROTECT BORDER FROM SRV ATTACKS

OW181431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0037 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Nanning, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- PLA frontier units in Guangxi have dispatched several hundred armed patrol teams to strike back at intruding Vietnamese armed personnel carrying out sabotage activities and to protect the masses engaged in rush-harvesting and rush-planting in the border areas.

At dusk on 13 July, three Vietnamese soldiers made a surprise attack on peasants of the Xiadong Commune in Longzhou County who were gathering in the rice crop; they were beaten back by our patrol team. Before dawn on 21 June, commune members of the Dunashou production brigade of the Tansan Commune in Fangcheng County were getting ready to cut the rice in the fields, when three armed Vietnamese special agents sneaked across the Beicang River and attempted a surprise attack. A patrol team on guard promptly met the enemy head-on, killing two and putting the other one on the run, and protected the masses' normal production work.

Since the beginning of July, the patrol teams dispatched by the PLA frontier units in Guangxi have provided cover for the masses in harvesting more than 40,000 mu of rice and transplanting rice seedlings on more than 20,000 mu under enemy artillery fire. In the meantime, the PLA units have also dispatched commanders and fighters to the most dangerous places to help the people in productive labor, harvesting and planting.

SHEN TU LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE AVIATION MEETING

OW270754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and his party left here for Singapore by plane this morning to attend the 18th meeting of directors general of Civil Aviation in Asia and Pacific.

Sponsored by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) such meeting will be held every year in various Asian countries in rotation. The aim of the meeting is to exchange experience, enhance mutual understanding, coordinate efforts to handle relevant questions and promote civil aviation service.

BRIEFS

THAI TRADE SEMINAR -- Bangkok, 16 Jul (XINHUA) -- A mobile seminar on trading with China ended here this afternoon. The 2-day meeting, which concentrated on Thai-Chinese trade, was held under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and with the help of the Thai and Chinese Governments. The seminar was part of a newly introduced UNESCAP mobile seminar plan to promote trade between the Asian and Pacific region and China and their mutual understanding. After Thailand, the seminar will move to the Philippines and Singapore. A four-member Chinese expert team attended the seminar during which they gave a report to over 100 people, including the Thai minister and vice ministers of trade and businessmen, about China's principles and policies in foreign trade, importing and exporting business and the restructuring of the setup for economic and trade ties with foreign countries. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 16 Jul 82 OW]

MATERIALS ON NEPALESE KING'S VISIT, MEETINGS

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW282008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lanzhou, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council, and His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal, held talks here this morning.

It was learned that the two sides exchanged views on a number of important international issues and discussed regional situation and further development of the bilateral relations in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the present world situation has become more tense and turbulent, and the source of turbulence comes from the two superpowers rivalry in seeking hegemony. Under such circumstances, he said, China holds that it is of great importance today to strengthen the unity and cooperation among the Third World countries.

When the Third World countries unite to get rid of outside interference and solve their own disputes, they can play an even greater role in changing the situation of two superpowers dominating the world, he said.

Zhao Ziyang said: China considers the strengthening of its unity and cooperation with the other Third World countries as a basic standpoint of its foreign policy. We will do our best to promote the unity among the Third World countries.

Zhao Ziyang briefed his majesty the king on China's views on major international questions, including the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. He paid tribute to Nepal's positions on many international issues and hoped that Nepal would continue to play its role in the United Nations and the non-alignment movement.

Referring to the situation in South Asia, Zhao Ziyang said that the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the South Asian peoples' struggle in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence. China hopes that the regional cooperation among the South Asian countries will contribute to the peace and stability in this region, he added.

His Majesty King Birendra said the stand and viewpoints of Nepal and China on many international issues are very much alike. He appreciated China's role in the U.N. Security Council and its support to landlocked countries and developing countries. The position China adopted at the Cancun conference on the cause of the Third World demands admiration, he said.

He expressed dissatisfaction with the current international situation. Detente, disarmament and other major issues have failed to get any progress, he said. Several troublesome points such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea have added tension to the world situation. Recently, the coalition government of Kampuchea has been established. The king said he felt very happy for it.

On the non-alignment movement and the South-North dialogue, the king pointed out that the nonaligned countries and the developing countries should strengthen their unity and conduct dialogue with the developed countries. The developing countries should draw up a new plan of operation.

He briefed Premier Zhao on the regional cooperation of the area of South Asia, stressing that the atmosphere of mutual understanding exists between South Asian countries.

Premier Zhao and King Birendra were of consensus of opinion that China and Nepal have been getting on friendly with each other, trusted each other and supported each other, and that there are no problems between the two countries. The two leaders said that they are very satisfied with the existing friendly and good-neighbourly relations between China and Nepal. They agreed that the two countries will continue to develop friendly relations and cooperation in economic, technological and other fields, and Nepal will expand trade and other exchanges with China's Tibet area.

Those present at the talks on the Nepalese side included Dr. Y.P. Pant, minister of finance, and Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepalese ambassador to China. Among those present on the Chinese side was Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

King Fetes Zhao

OW281347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lanzhou, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal, Nepalese ambassador to China, Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna gave a luncheon in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Ningwozhuang guesthouse here today.

During the luncheon the royal couple had a cordial conversation with Premier Zhao Ziyang. Also present at the luncheon were Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Dengying, governor of Gansu Province.

Zhao, King at Dance Drama

OW282012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lanzhou, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal attended a performance of the Chinese national dance-drama "Silk Road Episode" here this evening. The dance-drama describes the close friendship between the people of China and other countries in the ancient days of the Silk Road. It was presented by the Gansu Province song and dance ensemble.

At the end of the performance, the king and the queen, accompanied by the Chinese premier went on stage to offer their congratulations. The royal couple presented the performers with a basket of flowers.

Among those present this evening were Li Denying, governor of Gansu Province, Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna, Nepalese ambassador to China. The evening party was sponsored by the Gansu Provincial People's Government.

This afternoon, King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, accompanied by Governor Li Denying, visited the Gansu provincial museum and the Lanzhou No 1 woolen textile mill.

Departure From Lanzhou

OM290228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Lanzhou, July 29 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal left here for Xigaze, the second largest city in the Tibet Autonomous Region, by special plane this morning. They are accompanied by Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guesthouse to bid the royal couple a cordial farewell prior to the departure.

King Birendra thanked the Chinese Government for providing him with another opportunity to visit the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

Premier Zhao Ziyang wished the royal couple a successful visit and asked the king to convey the Chinese people's friendly feelings to the Nepalese people. Governor of Gansu Province Li Dengying was among those present at the airport to see the distinguished guests off.

Arrival in Xigaze

OM290734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Xigaze, July 29 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their party arrived here from Lanzhou by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to the Tibet autonomous region in the company of Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs. Xigaze is an ancient city on a 3,800 meter high plateau.

Greeting the distinguished Nepalese guests at the airport were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, and his wife, Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar. They presented the king and the queen each with a white hada (a piece of silk used as a traditional greeting gift among the Tibetans). G.B. Shah, Nepalese consul-general in Lhasa, also welcomed them at the airport. This is King Birendra's second visit to the Tibet autonomous region. He first visited Lhasa, capital of the region, in June 1976. This evening, the distinguished Nepalese guests will be honored at a banquet hosted by the regional people's government.

END OF U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN NOTED

OM251237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union have just ended their secret talks on Afghanistan, disclosed Rush Taylor, spokesman of the U.S. State Department here today. The talks were held in Moscow between a U.S. team led by U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur Hartman and officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Taylor said the talks were aimed at seeking a possible political solution to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. But, he added: "There is no evidence to indicate that the Soviets have changed their position on Afghanistan." "In fact, the number of Soviet troops (in Afghanistan) has increased in recent months from about 85,000 to some 100,000," he said. "Nevertheless, we should like to hear what the Soviets have to say."

Taylor said: "We also believe it is essential to make clear to the Soviets that the Afghanistan issue will not go away and that it remains a major impediment to the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations."

The spokesman also declared that the U.S. administration is consulting closely with Pakistan on efforts to arrange a settlement in Afghanistan.

Some Western news agencies have taken notice of the fact that the Soviet Union no longer insisted that talks on Afghanistan include officials of the Kabul regime, which the United States has not recognized.

INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER GANDHI BEGINS U.S. VISIT

OW290726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived here this evening on her first official visit to the United States in 11 years. She is scheduled to talk with President Ronald Reagan at the White House tomorrow.

Mrs. Gandhi said she was determined to improve India's frayed relations with the United States. "One of the reasons I'm here is that I want them to be better," she said at the Andrews airport upon arrival.

Some U.S. media described the visit as a "fence-mending trip." Relations between India and the U.S. have been strained during the past decade. But both sides have shown willingness to ease their tension since Reagan and Mrs. Gandhi met at the Cancun summit last October. This visit was also intended to solicit more U.S. private investments, technology and concessional loans, it was reported.

The Indian prime minister will visit Moscow, probably in September, according to an earlier report.

YE JIANYING CONGRATULATES NEW INDIAN PRESIDENT

OW260220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, sent a message yesterday to Giani Zail Singh, congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency of India. The message reads:

On behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, I would like to extend to Your Excellency my warm congratulations on Your Excellency's assumption of the presidency of India. May the relations between China and India and the friendship between the two peoples develop continuously.

NI ZHIFU MEETS SRI LANKA TRADE UNION GROUP

OW261652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a cordial talk with a trade unions delegation from Sri Lanka here today.

The delegation is composed of leaders of the Ceylon [word indistinct] congress, the Lanka Jathika Estate Workers' Union and the Sri Lanka National Employees' Union. Kang Yonche, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present at the meeting.

EEC TO AID IN PRC ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

HK240358 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jul 82 p 2

[By Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] Five European Economic Community (EEC) countries and Spain have promised to invest in the development of energy resources in China's southern and western provinces, coal industry Vice-Minister Kong Xun told CHINA DAILY after a recent visit to Europe.

The foreign funds will be used to build a 600-kilometre railway from Panxian to Nanning, construct a three million kilowatt thermal power station, open Liupanshui coal mines in Guizhou Province designed to increase mine output from 15 to 20 million tons annually and improve the existing Zhanjiang port facilities to handle the bulk export of coal. The European governments are anxious to help develop China's energy resources, and have the technological and management skills to do so, Kong said.

The Chinese Government will make full use of foreign capital in southwest China's energy resources development. The total investment includes export credits, low-interest loans and direct aid. It is estimated that these projects will need approximately US\$5 to 6 billion and be completed in the next 10 to 15 years.

During friendly negotiations with the Chinese delegation, the foreign businessmen expressed confidence in China's long-term prospects, but asked for assurances that the Chinese would not change their ideas in a short term.

Experts from Italy, Belgium, France, West Germany, Britain, and Spain will visit China during August and September to make feasibility studies on the projects.

Kong Xun, who is also president of the China National Coal Development Corporation and the first deputy chairman of the China South-West Energy Resources United Development Corporation, had talks with EEC officials and signed agreements with industrialists during his visit.

PENG CHONG, NI ZHIFU MEET ITALIAN LABOR GROUP

OW281951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Luciano Lama, general secretary, and Agostino Marianetti, deputy general secretary, of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, and their wives. Present were Ni Zhifu, president of the all-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Mrs. Graziella Simbolotti, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Italian Embassy here.

The Italian guests will leave here tomorrow for Xian, Hangzhou and Shanghai before going home.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND ENDS MISSION

OW220258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Li Yunchuan left Switzerland for home today at the end of his diplomatic mission. Before his departure, Ambassador Li had called on the leading members of the Swiss Government including the president of the Swiss Confederation Fritz Honegger and Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert.

POLISH ACCUSATION OF U.S. INTERFERENCE CITED

OW280820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 27 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government today accuses U.S. President Ronald Reagan of attempting to "crudely intervene in Poland's difficult internal affairs." The press spokesman for the Polish Government, Jerzy Urban, referring to Reagan's speech of July 19 also said it was "highly unfriendly towards Poland and co-existence." In the speech Reagan accused the Polish authorities of imposing martial law in the country. He called for the lifting of martial law, releasing of all the internees and restoring the activities of the Solidarity union.

The Polish Government press spokesman said the U.S. Government once declared that it would not interfere in Poland's internal affairs and that the Poles should be allowed to solve their problems by themselves without outside pressure. "Unfortunately," the spokesman added, "the U.S. administration professed one thing and did something else by supporting those political forces in Poland which plunged our country into anarchy, imperiled its cohesion and durability."

Jerzy Urban asked the United States to use a language that shows respect for other governments and open dialogue with Poland. The Polish Government will strive "to improve the Polish-American relations based on their traditional friendship," he said.

POLAND'S 38TH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION VIEWED

OW231407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Poland celebrated its 38th national day today in a simple manner and a peaceful atmosphere.

Although under a state of siege, the capital city, Warsaw, is decorated with national flags and red banners flying on buildings in the streets. Wreaths and bouquets were laid at the martyrs tombs and monuments. In front of the tomb of unknown martyrs at the Victory Square, soldiers of the Polish People's Army held a sentry-changing ceremony. Amid the 24-gun salute, a guard of honor of the three services marched through the square pledging before the martyrs their determination to serve the motherland. Several thousand citizens watched the celebration. Unlike the celebrations in the past, there are practically no signs and posters except two in the Marshal Kwoska Street with the words of "July 22."

In Lublin, the first capital of People's Poland, and other cities, representatives from all walks of life held celebration meetings and laid bouquets at the martyrs tombs.

All newspapers in the capital today carried lengthy reports on Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's announcement in the national assembly that martial law could be expected to suspend by the end of the year and on the Interior Ministry communique about the release of 1,227 internees. This added to the festive atmosphere to a certain degree. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU said in a commentary that the national day this year is different from any one in the past. "The state has not yet shaken off the crisis, but people have realized that the crisis can only be overcome by ourselves."

PRC REPRESENTATIVE TO UN ECOSOC CONDEMNS ISRAEL

OW282036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Representatives from China and many other countries attending the U.S. Economic and Social Council's [ESOSOC] summer session strongly condemned Israel for its armed invasion of Lebanon and called for emergency assistance to the suffering Palestinian people.

Chinese representative Tian Jin said that the Israeli authorities, abetted and shielded by the United States, have launched a large-scale military invasion into Lebanon in an attempt to eliminate the armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and to extinguish the struggle of the Palestinian people for national self-determination.

He said Israel's acts of aggression have seriously worsened the Middle-East situation and the world situation as a whole. The Chinese Government and people firmly support Lebanon and other Arab countries in their resistance to the Israeli aggression and support the Palestinian people in their just struggle for their national right to self-determination.

Muhammad H. al-Jabir of Qatar said the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

He said Israel must be condemned and called upon to withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally from Lebanon. The international community must adopt measures to send aid to the Lebanese and Palestinian people and to help reconstruct Lebanon, he added.

Fouad M'bazaa of Tunisia said: "Israel was sowing death, destruction and terror in Lebanon in an attempt to exterminate the Palestinian people." Israel should be made to withdraw its forces from Lebanon in order to allow the Palestinian people to fully exercise its legitimate rights to return to its homeland and to create its sovereign state, he said.

Abdullahi Said Osman of Somalia said the world community should bring maximum pressure to bear on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon immediately and without any prior condition.

'Umar Y. Baridu of Sudan reiterated his country's full support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for their inalienable rights and establishment of their own state under the leadership of the PLO.

'Abd as-Salam Sariqiwa of Libya said the Libyan delegation demanded that Israel be expelled from the United Nations.

SUSPENSION OF U.S. CLUSTER BOMBS TO ISRAEL NOTED

OW280839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 27 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government announced today that it has decided to extend indefinitely the week-old suspension of delivery of cluster-type artillery ammunition to Israel.

However, State Department Spokesman Dean Fisher said today's decision is "a policy decision" and "not a legal determination" on whether or not Israel has been violating a U.S.-Israeli agreement that these weapons could only be used for "defensive purpose". Cluster bombs are considered highly lethal weapons that spread small bomblets over a wide area when dropped from airplanes or shelled by artillery.

There has been mounting criticism in the U.S. that Israel has violated the U.S.-Israeli agreement by using these bombs against civilians in its invasion of Lebanon.

HABIB'S PROGRESS ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT VIEWED

OW281346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib, who arrived in Israel from London today, had obtained achievements in finding ways for the peaceful evacuation of the Palestinians, according to radio reports here.

It was reported that Habib had persuaded some Arab countries to accept armed Palestinians after their withdrawal from Beirut. Jordan had agreed to accept 2,000 Palestinians with passports. Syria might accept 1,000 and Egypt had agreed to accept 3,000.

Habib briefed Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on the results of his consultations with the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Britain.

As Philip Habib toured Arab and European countries in an effort to solve the Lebanese problem, Israel has escalated its military operations against the Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese civilians in west Beirut. Israel's bombardment, which entered its sixth successive day today, left 110 people wounded.

ULANHU ATTENDS EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW231227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Khayry Mayil Ahmad, charge d'affaires an interim of the Egyptian Embassy here, and Mrs. Mayil gave a reception at noon today in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution. Among the guests were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of other government departments, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Islamic Association of China. Diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

SUDANESE MINISTER OF TRADE VISITS BEIJING

Signing of Trade Protocol

OW261746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- A trade delegation from the Sudan arrived here by air today for signing the 1982-1983 trade protocol between China and the Sudan and for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The delegation is led by Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply of the Sudan.

On behalf of Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Vice-Minister Lu Xuejian greeted the Sudanese guests at the airport. Also present was Sudanese Ambassador to China Muhammad Hamad M. Matar.

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW270737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks here this morning with Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, Sudanese minister of cooperation, commerce and supply. The two sides discussed the furtherance of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

HUANG HUA RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN ENVOY

OW271231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here this afternoon with Ali Abdullaoui, outgoing ambassador of Algeria to China.

USSR 'STIRRING UP TROUBLE' IN HORN OF AFRICA

OW251845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Jul 82

["USSR Again Stirring Up Trouble in Horn of Africa -- News Analysis by XINHUA Correspondent Fei Ping" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has recently been exploiting the border conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia to stir up trouble in the Horn of Africa again. This noteworthy action of the Soviet Union is reminiscent of the Ethiopian-Somali armed conflict in 1977-78, in which the Soviet Union delivered a large number of Soviet and Cuban military personnel to the Horn of Africa.

The current Soviet involvement in the Ethiopian-Somali conflict started with the Soviet propaganda drive to support one of the two sides and flagrantly interfere in the internal affairs of Somalia. Since the outbreak of the war on the border between Ethiopia and Somalia, Somalia has repeatedly condemned Ethiopia for launching armed invasion. Ethiopia denied this on July 13, claiming that the war was going on between the Somali anti-government guerrillas and the Somali Government troops.

Chairman Daniel Arap Moi of the Organization of African Unity in an appeal on July 14 called on Ethiopia and Somalia to accept the OAU decision on the conflict and cease fire immediately.

Moi's appeal has received positive response from all peace-loving countries who wish to end the new armed conflict in the Horn of Africa. However, the Soviet Union has turned a deaf ear to the appeal, openly stood by one side in the conflict and made efforts to sow discord and stir up trouble. The Soviet propaganda machine has praised the so-called "anti-government" armed forces of Somalia who "have won support from all the people in the country."

The Soviet Union as a non-African country affirmed and reaffirmed that it would never intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. But, in fact, it has been using its military presence in the Horn of Africa to get itself involved in the new conflict there. This once again lays bare its hegemonic features. The Somali Foreign Ministry has strongly protested the Soviet action and asked it to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Somalia directly or indirectly.

Since the beginning of last year, leaders in the Horn of Africa and its surrounding areas have paid visits to each other with a view to promoting their conciliation and cooperation. The Soviet Union has long expressed dissatisfaction with this trend of relaxation. So it is not at all surprising that the Soviet Union has lost no time in trying to stir up trouble following the outbreak of the new conflict. People in the world will have to watch the next Soviet move in the Horn of Africa.

GENG BIAO MEETS VISITING UGANDAN ARMY GENERAL

OW261654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense, met and had a cordial talk with a military delegation from Uganda at the Great Hall of the People here today. The delegation is led by Major General Tito Okello, commander of the Ugandan National Liberation Army.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet for the delegation here this evening. In his toast at the banquet, Yang Dezhi praised the Ugandan people and army for their achievements in defending the country's independence and security and rehabilitating and developing national economy. He said: "In recent years, friendly relations between China and Uganda have further developed in political, economic, military and other fields." He believed the delegation's visit will make fresh contributions to developing friendly relations and cooperation between the people and the armies of the two countries.

In his toast, Okello said: "Both Uganda and China belong to the Third World. Cooperation between the two countries has grown steadily." He said he was glad to notice that China has declared, and in fact, is implementing a policy of cooperation with the Third World countries. Uganda has benefited from it, he said.

The major general praised the Chinese People's Liberation Army for its progress in modernization.

Present on both occasions were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, and George Paliel Ufoyuru, Ugandan ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. Okello reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from P.L.A. ground forces.

ANGOLAN MINISTER CITED ON U.S. RELATIONS

OW280818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Angolan Minister of Planning and External Trade Lopo do Nascimento has declared that "the special relations between Angola and the socialist countries do not mean that we belong to a bloc" and that "our principal economic partners are the Western countries", according to a report from Luanda.

The minister told an AFP reporter on July 26 that the relations between Angola and the United States are unresolved, but progress has been made. He added: "Up to now, we have good relations with the U.S. private sector. Angola does not close its doors to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States. It is the United States which should open its doors to Angola."

He held that in Angola, the problems of security and development should be considered simultaneously. "Development should not wait for total security in Angola. The same situation exists in the whole of southern Africa in varying degrees," he added.

KENYAN PRESS CITED ON DECEPTIVE SOVIET 'AID'

OW231953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Nairobi, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The Kenyan newspaper DAILY STANDARD declared editorially today that Soviet aid "is more for destruction than for development." Therefore, "there is need to expose the nature of Soviet aid to the Third World," the editorial emphasized.

"Figures are available to show that the Soviet Union uses her military and economic aid to advance specific strategic objectives. It has been established that the Soviet Union has in recent years provided more than 150 times as much military aid -- primarily in arms sales -- as it has done in economic assistance to non-aligned developing nations," said the editorial.

"During the period 1977-80, this meant a total of 36,138 million dollars for weapons of destruction compared with a meagre 280 million dollars for other purposes. Her support of Third World countries on international forums is not matched by deeds," the editorial said.

"The Soviet Union only disbursed 11,196 million dollars in economic assistance during the crucial years 1970-80. Cuba and Vietnam accounted for three quarters of this."

"What is even worse," the editorial continued, "is that Soviet aid to the non-aligned developing countries is actually falling. In 1980, it declined by two-fifths, according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Those countries which receive this aid are also carefully selected and so are the projects to be financed. The overall strategy is always where Moscow can exert maximum influence," the editorial said.

"One of the most disturbing aspects of Soviet aid," the editorial pointed out, "is its targeting to those regions of the world where there is instability and where -- by supporting specific groupings and movements -- the U.S.S.R. could enhance her political and strategic influence."

HIJACKED PLANE CREW, PASSENGERS TO BE COMMENDED

OW281340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) will commend the flying crew and passengers who fought courageously with the five men attempting to hijack a domestic airliner on July 25, an administration official said here today. The CAAC official described the crewmen and passengers as "firm, brave, resourceful and steadfast".

The five hijackers were taken into custody and will be punished according to law, he said.

The incident occurred on the flight from the northwest China city of Xian to Shanghai, on the east coast. The plane took off at 8:07 a.m. on July 25, carrying 72 passengers, including ten Japanese and 19 Americans.

As the plane was flying over Wuxi, about 130 kilometers west of Shanghai, at 9:59 and about to descend and land at the Hongqiao Airport in Shanghai, three men burst into the cockpit, attempting to commandeer the plane. Two other men guarded the entrance to the cockpit and cut off the communication lines with the rear cabin.

All this happened in an instant, the CAAC official said, but the crewmen were not overpowered by this sudden assault. Captain Yang Jihai immediately reported the incident to the Hongqiao Airport control tower.

The hijackers repeatedly threatened the pilot with death and the destruction of the plane. Remaining calm, the captain and the crew contended with them resourcefully while actually circling around at about 2,000 meters above Shanghai for the next two hours.

It was at this time that the crew lured the hijackers out of the cockpit and jumped on them. Assisted by passengers, the crew subdued the hijackers in just a few minutes.

At 12:54, the captain landed the plane safely at the Hongqiao Airport. The passengers stepped down from the plane, full of praises. "Great! Amazing!" they said. Some foreign women passengers embraced the stewardesses, expressing their gratitude.

LATEST ADVANCES IN SPACE SCIENCE REVIEWED

OW281222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- China is developing a three stage, launch vehicle powered by liquid propellant, XINHUA has learned from scientific experts involved in the project, in the course of an interview on the eve of the forthcoming United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

Named "CZ-3," the scientists revealed, the new vehicle is designed to launch satellites into an "earth-stationary" orbit, or to put large-scale spacecraft into a low orbit.

China has developed two kinds of launch vehicles in the past decade or more. Three satellites were sent into orbit with a single launch vehicle on September 20, 1981.

The national program has demonstrated notable speed in developing space and technology by mainly relying on its own efforts and in studying the peaceful uses of outer space, the scientists stated. China began space activities in 1958 when research, manufacture and tests of sounding rockets began. Experience gained in this process, along with physical data collected in space, provided a foundation for the research and manufacture of satellites.

Since China successfully launched its first satellite on April 24, 1970, 11 scientific and technological testing satellites of different types have been launched into the orbits. Three of them returned and landed safely as planned after operating in space for a period of time.

China has set up a fairly large launching site in Jiuquan in Gansu Province, northwest China. It is equipped with tracking and telemetry equipment for monitoring and controlling launch vehicles and satellites during their ascent.

The nation-wide telemetry-tracking-command stations (TTC) network has been gradually completed and can now meet the requirements for launching satellites of different types. The main control center of the network is located in Weinan, in Shaanxi Province, central China. The network in conjunction with a newly developed, ocean-going TTC vessel has made it possible to extend observation area. This network has demonstrated a capacity to track and monitor China's scientific and technological testing satellites and control the satellites re-entry at precisely designated areas.

China has also launched several high altitude balloons in order to carry out upper atmosphere experiments and made observations in the fields of stratosphere, aeronomy and high altitude physics. The maximum volume of the balloon is about 10,000 cubic meters and its payload 150 kilograms.

According to the experts interviewed, Chinese scientists have recorded remarkable achievements in the application of space science and technology. The Purple Mountain observatory and observatories in Beijing, Yunnan and Shaanxi have conducted observations of celestial bodies in outer space, including the sun, by optical and radio instruments. Meanwhile, the geo-magnetic field, cosmic radiation and the ionosphere have all been observed and measured. These data in conjunction with the information acquired by sounding rockets, balloons and satellites have been used to study the influence and behavior of solar activities on the near earth space environment.

Remote sensing technology has been used in the fields of land resources investigation, forest monitoring, regional geology, hydrologic survey, mineral exploration, seismology, oceanography and environmental monitoring. Research has been done in satellite communications. Some individual items of space science and technology have also been used in some respects of the national economy.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0750 GMT on 27 July in a similar report adds: "China has conducted a large number of experiments and research projects on satellite communications. Some specific space technologies have been used in various sectors of the national economy. For example, China has built hailstorm-prevention rockets based on the know-how on sounding rockets. The hailstorm-prevention rockets have yielded considerable results in protecting agricultural crops from hailstorms. The technology for building the satellite control system has been used in medicine and solar energy utilization, thereby contributing to the protection of people's health and to energy conservation. The silicon solar battery produced for satellite use has been used in shipping and microwave relay stations, thereby creating a new way of saving manpower and lowering costs."]

NEI RONGZHEN, XU XIANGQIAN CALL FOR BUILDING PLA

OW290748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Nei Rongzhen and Xu Xiangqian are calling for renewed efforts to build the Chinese People's Liberation Army into a strong revolutionized, modernized and well-organized people's army.

They expressed the desire in their interviews with the PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondents on the eve of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on August 1.

The August 1 date, marking the official establishment of the P.L.A., commemorates the "Nanchang uprising" of 1927.

Both Nie and Xu were honoured with the army rank of marshals in the fifties and are now Political Bureau members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairmen of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

In order to build the military into a strong people's army, Nie Rongzhen said, PLA members should be made aware that it was no easy task bringing about the victory of the Chinese revolution, and the whole army should be taught to foster the idea of loving the party, the motherland and the people's army.

Construction of a modernized and regularized army, Xu Xiangqian said, involves developing -- through strict, scientific, military training -- a large number of highly skilled commanders, the improvement of weaponry and equipment and technical organization system. This, he added, should be coupled with the strengthening of the party's leadership and improving the party's style of work.

The interviews were given amidst nation-wide celebrations of the anniversary.

In Beijing, the municipal party committee and the people's government gave a theatrical performance in honour of commanders and fighters of the army units stationed here. Municipal party and government leaders and high-ranking officers of the P.L.A.'s ground, navy and air forces were present.

In Jiangxi Province, a stamp show was organized jointly by the army units there and the relevant civilian departments. On display at the show are more than 11,000 stamps, of which over 200 were available in revolutionary base areas dozens of years ago. In a sense, the show reflects the brilliant history of the army.

A grand military parade was held in Chengdu on July 20 by the P.L.A. Chengdu units.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army fighters Publishing House has in the past month published many books on the army theme, such as the "Brief History of the Chinese People's Liberation Army", recollections of the army's military exploits and honored traditions under the title "A Single Spark Starts a Prairie Fire" and "How Liu Bocheng Directs Military Operations".

In Tibet, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, who is now making inspection tour of the region, visited the army units stationed there. He praised the troops there as a troop of having strict discipline, a troop that has won hearty support and love by the local people and has formed close ties with the Tibetan people.

The celebrations of the day also include the showing of new documentary and feature films depicting the contributions of the army veterans and the army in the Chinese revolution and the socialist construction.

ARTICLE LAUDS AIR FORCE DIVISION'S CCP COMMITTEE

HK290853 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by reporter Cai Shanwu [5591 0810 2976] and correspondent Wang Xiangui [3769 0341 6311]: "Members of the Party Committee of the First Air Force Flight Division Give Attention To Maintaining Close Ties With the Rank and File"]

[Text] The Central Military Commission has issued a circular commending the members of the party committee of the First Air Force Flight Division for giving attention to maintaining close ties with the rank and file and maintaining the true qualities of an ordinary soldier.

Last New Year's Eve, a guard with a rifle in his hand was standing in front of the division barracks. A cold wind was blowing but he was very alert to his surroundings. He was the deputy secretary of the party committee of this division and divisional commander, Ye Guangrong. Other members of the divisional party committee did what the commander did, replacing the guards and preparing the meals during the festivals. They said: Some of the fighters are on sentry duty and cook 365 days a year, so why should we not do this a few times a year and learn through the actual practice of fighters?

Now, most of the members of this party committee are middle-aged and young cadres who participated in the revolution after the founding of the country and were educated by the words and deeds of the veteran comrades. They often participated in the physical drills with the cadres and fighters, took part in labor and never sought privileges in their daily life. They never ate or took possession of an excessive amount of the agricultural and sideline products produced by the PLA units, nor did they use their authority to buy commodities which were in short supply.

Members of the party committee of the First Air Force Flight Division held that if the leading cadres do not place themselves among the rank and file or do not treat them as equals, they will not achieve a "fish and water" relationship with them. Thus, while solving questions which involve the personal interests of the rank and file, they could always think from the masses' viewpoint. The houses of the leading cadres of this division had only two bedrooms. In fact, the lower level cadres would not have objected even if the houses of the leading cadres had been a little bigger than the size stipulated by the higher levels. During a discussion on the allocation of new hostels, the party committee members unanimously held: It is necessary to primarily allocate houses for the regimental and battalion cadres. Now the houses of the lower level cadres are relatively bigger than before and rooms were left for cadres' dependents, who were allowed to come along. However, the residential conditions of the members of the divisional party committee have not yet been improved.

The leading members of the divisional party committee have also set strict demands on their dependents. While solving the employment problem of their children, they always gave play to the work style of putting other people's interest ahead of their own. During the recruitment of soldiers at the end of last year, there was one vacancy for a women soldier in the division. Among the divisional leading cadres, only the daughter of Wang Yutian, a standing committee member of the party committee and chairman of the political department, met the requirements. However, Wang Yutian put forth to the party committee the suggestion of offering this job to a martyr's daughter. Regarding his own daughter's employment, it was done in accordance with the regulations of the local government. His daughter also took the unified recruitment examinations with the children of the rank and file. These leading cadres have always taught their dependents to get rid of the sense of superiority and urged them not to use public office for private gain. The wife of divisional Deputy Political Commissar Chen Yiliang asked a cadre to use his connections to buy her some timber so that she could make some pieces of furniture for her daughter who was going to get married. On learning this, Chen Yiliang criticized his old spouse many times and made several self-criticisms during the standing committee meetings and party panels.

WEI GUOQING ATTENDS PLA YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE

OW280942 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1616 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department began an all-army youth work conference on 23 July in Beijing. The meeting sums up and exchanges experience and studies how to bring into play the shock force role of the CYL members and youth in the establishment of socialist spiritual civilization and how to further improve youth work in PLA units.

Some 230 representatives are attending the conference. The majority of them are full-time cadres in charge of youth work representing various PLA units. One-third of them are 30 years old or under. At the meeting, various major PLA units have briefed on the achievements and experience gained by their subordinate units in training the revolutionary according to the demands set by the 1981 all-army youth work conference.

At the meeting, 16 representatives of advanced units and advanced persons introduced their experiences.

Those who have attended the meeting include Wei Guoqing, director of the General Political Department; and Liang Biye, Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the department.

PLA ACADEMIES TRAIN LARGE NUMBER OF CADRES

OW250042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- After receiving training in military academies and schools, tens of thousands of military and political command cadres and technical specialists have recently hurried to their respective fighting posts in the army. This is the largest number of quality cadres the military academies and schools have trained for the army since they were reactivated.

This reporter has learned from the department concerned of the Military Commission that in the past few years, various types of academies and schools at various levels throughout the army have moved onto the right path of teaching and studying, thus forming a relatively comprehensive system of academies and schools. Each year they train a considerable number of fine military personnel for the army and the quality of such personnel is getting better year after year. This has played an important role in restructuring our army cadre ranks and accelerating the process of equipping the army with younger, educated, professional and revolutionary cadres. Now, the overwhelming majority of senior commanders in our field army units have taken advanced courses in military academies and schools. By systematically studying the science of strategy and the science of campaigns, they have raised their understanding of military theories and their actual ability to command troops in an all-round way. Many comrades are now capable of applying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's military thinking to answer or solve questions regarding the organization and direction of military operations under modern conditions and to deal with various complicated situations. Cadres who once had knowledge of only a single service have now acquired the ability to direct coordinated fighting of troops from several services. Some fine young and middle-aged cadres in their prime have quickly become mature senior commanders with knowledge of modern military science. Large numbers of basic-level cadres have been promoted to their present positions after receiving training in military academies and schools. Their educational level and military and political qualities are higher than those of cadres who -- in the past -- were promoted directly from among fighters. A large number of technical cadres trained by military academies and schools have been assigned to the army, thus greatly strengthening our technical troops.

These fine cadres trained by military academies and schools have been playing an important role in building a modern revolutionary army. They have taken the lead in studying new subjects on combat training under modern conditions and have been bold in carrying out reforms in education and training, thus scoring great success. According to the surveys conducted in the Beijing, Wuhan and Lanzhou PLA units, cadres trained by military academies and schools who are dynamic in thinking and brave in probing into the essence of things have made many useful suggestions in improving the guidelines, methods and contents of training. Eighty percent of the graduates of military academies and schools have given lectures on military theories at the training units or classes of corps, divisions and regiments; organized field demonstrations; and trained key personnel, thus contributing to raising the army's level of military and political training.

On the basis of the knowledge of modern military science acquired, they have engaged in the academic study of military science. By doing so, they have written thousands of research papers on military affairs, giving an impetus to enhancing commanders' and fighters' knowledge of military theories and stimulating academic military thinking in the army. They have accelerated the army's grasp of modern military technology and equipment. Many air force commanders have taken the lead in flying new aircraft and engaging in difficult trial training flights, thus playing an important role in improving the fighting capability of the People's Air Force. Captains of naval vessels have used their professional and technical knowledge to direct training, thus shortening the training period required and raising the quality of training. Bringing the style of regular training in military academies and schools to army units, they have scientifically managed and trained troops in strict accordance with the rules and regulations, standardized training and its quality as well as troops' actions, and had the troops live a well-organized life, thus promoting the strengthening of the army in a modern and regular manner.

This gratifying change in the army cadre ranks is a result of implementing the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and its Military Commission on strengthening education and training in the army and running military academies and schools well. Due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," most military academies and schools were closed during the 10 years of internal disorder causing tremendous losses in army building. Through several years of effort, the army now has a large number of command, political, logistics, technical, medical and flight academies and schools. Now, cadres of various categories have places to go for training or advanced studies. This is an important guarantee for accelerating the training of personnel for our army and promoting the building of a modern revolutionary army.

PLA USES MORE MIDDLE-AGED TECHNICAL CADRES

OW260857 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] In recent years, the party organizations at all levels in the PLA General Logistics Department have seriously implemented the party's policies concerning intellectuals, paid attention to the training and use of middle-aged scientific and technological cadres, and thus promoted the development of science and technology. The scientific and technological cadres account for more than one half of the total number of cadres in the General Logistics Department. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party committees at all levels in the General Logistics Department have seriously implemented the policies concerning intellectuals.

Because the middle-aged scientific and technological cadres have become rusty with their knowledge, the party committees are concentrating on their training. In order to raise their vocational skill and theoretical level, the party committees have held various academic discussion meetings and report meetings and assigned a large number of the cadres to various training programs outside the General Logistics Department. In addition, some middle-aged scientific and technological cadres with real ability and learning have been selected to attend schools or visit abroad.

The party committees boldly let the middle-aged scientific and technological cadres undertake important scientific research projects. The party committee of the Academy of Military Medical Science boldly put (Jia Wanjun), an apprentice researcher, in charge of a major breakthrough in the project and won first prize for all-army medical science research achievements. The party committee of the Second Affiliated Hospital of the Second Military Medical College put (Kong Xianchao), a 1963 college graduate, in charge of an immunization laboratory. After several years of painstaking work, (Kong) and several other comrades discovered two of the world's rare blood diseases for the first time in China. They also produced three kinds of antitoxic serum and filled a gap in China's medical science.

HONG KONG PRESS PRAISES MILITARY EXERCISE FILM

OW231928 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- In the past week, more than 200,000 people in Hong Kong, have watched the documentary film "Large-Scale Exercise by Naval, Ground and Air Forces in North China" produced by the 1 August film studio. Some Hong Kong newspapers have carried commentaries and columnists articles on the film, holding that it is so welcomed by the Hong Kong audience because it has aroused a sense of national pride among the people.

An article by Li Hua, carried in XIN BAO, says: "This is a film people who are concerned about China have to watch." "As Chinese, people do not have to be Communists or pro-Communist to feel proud when they see their own heroic and mighty Chinese army armed with weapons made in China." The article continues: "This documentary film shows the Chinese Communist army as a first rate army from its equipment to its moral conditions and as the most mighty, combat-worthy army since China had its armed forces. I do not believe any foreign enemies would dare to recklessly invade China militarily when they are aware that the Chinese Communists have an army of such high-standards."

Zhong Bao says in its commentary entitled "The First Time in the This Century": "The Chinese Communist officers and men in the film give people the impression that they are well-disciplined and full of power, maintain required standards for appearance and bearing and are good at military skills. All this is very important. But what receives people's more attention is that all the weapons displayed in the exercise were Chinese-made modern ones."

TA KUNG PAD carries an article by Fei Bai, saying: "China was subject to foreign aggression in the past century. Today, China has such an army equipped with constantly developed weapons to defend its territorial integrity and its people's dignity. Are we, as Chinese, not excited and elated over and proud of it?"

WU XINYU TO HEAD NEWLY ESTABLISHED LAW SOCIETY

OW271420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- The China Law Society was established here today. Wu Xinyu, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the National People's Congress Standing Committee was elected president of the organization.

At the meeting marking the establishment of the society, Yang Xiufeng, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was elected honorary president and 167 people were elected to the society's council members.

The regulations of the society adopted in principle defines the society as a national mass organization with its main tasks the uniting of all the jurists of the country to carry out legal research and to conduct domestic and international academic exchanges.

Zhang Youyu, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and ten others were elected vice-presidents of the society.

BEIJING RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK281232 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Xue Yan [5641 1693]: "Why Do We Not Launch a Mass Movement To Hit at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field?"]

[Text] The "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" taken by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council explicitly stipulates: "The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field should never be launched as a mass movement. It is strictly impermissible to subject everyone to the test." Why? This is determined by the specific features of the present new historical period.

First, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country has entered a new historical period centering on the socialist modernization drive. In light of the specific feature that the principal contradiction in our country today has shifted to a contradiction between the ever growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production, the third plenary session promptly and resolutely decided to "shift the focus of the whole party's work and the attention of the people of the whole country to the socialist modernization drive." After summing up the lessons that, after socialist transformation was fundamentally completed, the focus of our work which should have been shifted promptly but was hampered as a result of some erroneous political movements, the sixth plenary session again explicitly stipulated: "We must never deviate from this focus, except in the event of a large-scale invasion by a foreign enemy (and even then it will still be necessary to carry on such economic construction as wartime conditions require and permit). All our party work must be subordinated to and serve this central task -- economic construction." The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major measure to ensure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization drive. It is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under the new historical conditions of China's socialist society. However, we should also note that economic criminal activities are, after all, relatively rampant only in a few localities and among a small number of people. If we launch this struggle as a mass movement as happened in the past, it will certainly shift the attention of the whole party and the people of the whole country and affect the central task -- the socialist modernization drive.

Second, the struggle is being carried out under conditions in which the aftermath of the decade of civil disturbance has not been completely cured. Party work style and social mood have not taken a fundamental turn for the better, a few leading bodies at the grassroots level have not been reorganized well and an extremely small number of people who crave nothing short of nationwide chaos are still waiting for an opportunity to stir up trouble. Under these circumstances, if we launch a movement of informing against and exposing economic crimes among all cadres and the masses, chaotic phenomena such as frameups and everybody being in a fearful state of mind may occur, thus undermining the hard-won political situation characterized by unity and stability.

Third, the struggle is being carried out under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and under conditions in which the socialist legal system has become increasingly more perfect. Concerning the targets of attack and the principles, policies, methods and steps of the struggle, we have definite stipulations and laws to follow. By upholding the practice of "taking facts as the basis and the law as the standard" on the basis of correct summation of historical experiences, we can ensure that we strike at economic criminals accurately, surely and forcefully. If we deviate from this correct channel by engaging in a mass movement characterized by precipitated actions, terrific din and everybody being required to pass the test, this will inevitably result in ideological vacillations, obscuring distinctions in relation with policy and mixing up the two different types of contradictions. It will be impossible for us to achieve the desired objective and will throw things into disorder.

Can we solve the problem if we do not launch a mass movement? Practice provides the best answer. Over the past few months, under the leadership of the CCP committees and governments at various levels, the departments concerned have managed to unmask and try a number of economic criminal cases by making concerted efforts, following the mass line and working strictly according to the law. Since the NPC Standing Committee promulgated the "Decision on Strictly Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Damage the Economy," quite a few criminals, awed by the power of the law and policies, have surrendered one after another. There are also some criminals held in custody who, after studying the "decision," have confessed their crimes and reported the economic crimes of other people.

Some comrades expressed it well when they said: The methods of struggle we are adopting now are both realistic and reliable. We deal blows at criminals accurately without wronging a single good person or letting off a single bad one. This makes it possible not only to awe the criminals but also to maintain social order. So long as we enhance our consciousness, strengthen leadership, remove obstacles and pay close attention to the struggle over a long period of time, we will certainly be able to carry out the struggle thoroughly. They said: "This is not a mass movement but it is better than a mass movement."

Naturally, when we say that we will not launch a mass movement in dealing blows at serious crimes in the economic field, we do not mean that we should not mobilize and rely on the masses in the localities where some problems exist. The mass line is the party's fundamental guarantee for winning victories in various work. Likewise, in the struggle against economic crimes, it is necessary to follow the mass line. At present, there are some criminals who cherish the idea of leaving things to chance in an attempt to get by under false pretenses. By mobilizing the masses who genuinely understand the situation, we will be able to unmask the criminals. Therefore, in places where some problems have been found to exist, it is imperative to actively mobilize insiders to expose and denounce the criminals. We should go among the masses to conduct investigations and check materials. We should not depend upon only a small number of people who handle cases behind closed doors.

When we say that we will not launch a mass movement, we do not mean that it is not necessary to conduct extensive education among the masses. The struggle against economic crimes is aimed not only at solving the problems of the extremely small number of criminals and degenerate elements but, more importantly, at educating through this struggle the broad masses, especially party members and cadres, improving their ability to resist corrosion, preserving the purity of communism and solving the problems of unhealthy party work style and social mood. Without conducting extensive mass education and without forming powerful public opinion, it will be impossible to accomplish this task. However, when conducting extensive education among the masses, we should not launch an extensive mass struggle nor should we conduct mass criticism meetings in a mechanical way as was done in the past. We should proceed from the details of the cases we have really made clear, analyze their causes, sum up our work and draw practical lessons from them.

When we say we will not launch a mass movement in dealing blows at economic crimes, we do not mean that it is not necessary to concentrate some of our efforts at a certain time on this matter. It should be noted that this struggle is a protracted one which cannot be solved on a crash basis. It is our long-term and firm principle to implement an open-door policy and a policy to enliven the domestic economy on the basis of upholding self-reliance. Thus, infiltration and corrosion by the international bourgeoisie by means of various channels will also exist for a long time. Moreover, as class struggle will exist in a certain scope for a long time in our country, capitalist and feudal ideas will also exert their influence. Therefore, economic criminal activities will always exist. Even if we do our work very well, it will still be impossible to completely eliminate them. It is absolutely necessary for us to be prepared for a protracted struggle and bring it into the orbit of routine work. It is absolutely necessary to regard the work as an important guarantee for the socialist modernization drive and carry it out for a long time until class struggle ceases to exist.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RATIONAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

HK281351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Peng Hao [1756 8504]: "A Rational Economic Structure Is the Condition for the Healthy Development of the National Economy"]

[Text] For a long time in the past, we have neglected the rationalization of our economic structure, and only blindly sought a high growth rate. This has resulted in a severe imbalance in the national economy, and has severely harmed economic development. From the frustration, we came to understand that the economic structure can exert an important influence on economic growth, and that a rational economic structure is one of the preconditions for the healthy and rapid development of the national economy. The purpose of our current economic readjustment is to gradually realize the rationalization of our economic structure, so as to lay a foundation for achieving rapid economic growth and better actual results in the future.

How does economic structure affect the growth of the economy? The influence is reflected in many aspects. The following points need special attention.

FIRST, THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AFFECTS THE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH THE RATIO BETWEEN THE PRODUCTION OF THE TWO MAJOR CATEGORIES OF PRODUCTS [published in bold face]. According to the Marxist theory of reproduction, the fundamental condition for normal social reproduction is the proper handling of the relationship between these two major categories of products. The first category comprises the means of production which are needed in maintaining simple reproduction and carrying on expanded reproduction. The means of subsistence needed in both simple and expanded reproduction constitute the second category. Only a rational economic structure can guarantee the satisfaction of the demands of the proportional relationship between the two major categories of products in expanded production. In China, the means of subsistence are mainly provided by agriculture and light industry and the means of production are mainly provided by heavy industry. Therefore, development must be coordinated between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, so as to guarantee the appropriate ratio between the two major categories of products. For a long time, however, the relationships between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry have not, in fact, been properly coordinated. At present, we are energetically developing agriculture and light industry and, at the same time, heavy industry is also increasing the production of daily use consumer goods with great efforts. This is first aimed at achieving a better coordinated ratio between the two major categories.

Second, the economic structure exerts influence on economic growth through the ratios within each of the two major categories. A certain ratio between the two major categories is a necessary condition but not a fulfilling condition for social reproduction. When Marx studied the reproduction of social gross capital, he not only analysed the relationship between the two major categories, but also the relationships within each of the categories. For example, in the second category, there is the relationship between necessary consumer goods and luxury consumer goods. In the first category, there are relationships between different kinds of means of production. A rational economic structure should also guarantee the appropriate ratios within each of the two major categories. The irrationality of our economic structures can also be found from the imbalance within each of the categories. For example, the means of subsistence in general are in short supply, but some consumer goods are still severely overstocked. As is known, the tendency that priority is given to the growth of heavy industry should exist in the course of industrialization, but only when rational ratios exist within the first category can the production of the means of production achieve rational priority growth.

Third, the economic structure exerts influence on economic growth through the processes of production and circulation. A rational economic structure should not only guarantee a smooth process of production, but also a smooth process of circulation.

If the proportions of various branches and products are not rationally arranged and if the organization and scale of the enterprises are not rational, the production process and the circulation process will certainly be blocked. As an example, the communications and transport department must suit itself to the development of the national economy. Marx said: "After products are transported from one production place to another, there is still a course where finished products are transferred from the production field to the consumption field. Only by undergoing this movement, can products become consumer goods at hand." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 24, p 168) As another example, if commerce and other service trades lag behind, it will result in a longer time for turnover, a higher cost for circulation and a more serious overstocking of goods. At present, the backwardness in our communications and transport and in our commerce and other service trades has blocked the production process and the circulation process.

Fourth, the economic structure exerts influence on economic growth through the utilization of the means of production and labor force. A rational economic structure should guarantee correct combination and full utilization of all factors of the productive forces. This requires that funds-intensive industries, technology-intensive industries and labor-intensive industries are properly deployed in line with the conditions in the aspects of funds, technology and labor. At present, the means of production and labor force in China are far from being fully utilized, still less being rationally utilized. On one hand, the utilization ratio of equipment is low and products are overstocked; on the other hand, many people are awaiting jobs, while many enterprises are overstaffed. Though this can be ascribed to a lot of reasons, one of the important reasons lies in the irrational economic structure. The orientation of combining big, medium and small-scale enterprises in industry is correct. But in the past, many small enterprises had excessive consumption, due to which gains could not cover losses. The imbalance in the national economy will also inevitably lead to a poor utilization of the existing capacity.

Fifth, the economic structure exerts influence on economic growth through science and technology. In modern mass social production, science and technology is playing a greater and greater role in economic development. Only a rational economic structure can guarantee the rapid development of science and technology and rapidly transform science and technology into actual productive forces. This requires that the relationship between production on one hand and science and technology on the other can be properly handled in the overall economic structure and in specific economic structures. For example, there should be an advanced machine-building industry in the industrial structure, which can provide advanced equipment to the national economy. In the distribution structure, funds and materials for the development of science and technology must be guaranteed.

In the organizational structure of the enterprises, it is necessary to closely combine production development with technical innovation. In the structure of investment, importance should be laid on equipment renewal and technical transformation in the existing enterprises. The irrationality in our economic structure has seriously blocked the development of science and technology. One obvious example can be found in the unwieldy machine-building industry which can not play its due role. Since liberation, China's machine-building industry has grown rapidly and the quantity of machine tools in China ranks very high in the world, but the composition is not rational and is, as some people have said, like "a man suffering bloating." In our machine-building industry, the phenomenon of obsolescence can be found in the aspects of equipment, processing technology and the knowledge of the technicians. According to an analysis of the existing 27,000 mechanical and electric products conducted by the former First Ministry of Machine Building, those with reasonably good properties account for 11,000 products, which, though the standard can be maintained, mostly need to be improved; another 12,000 products are fairly backward in properties and urgently need to be renovated; the remaining 4,000 products are absolutely obsolete in properties and should be replaced. Moreover, there are still more than 10,000 product gaps.

Sixth, the economic structure exerts influence on economic growth through economic results. The influence on economic growth by economic results is obvious. Only by achieving better economic results can accumulation be increased along with the improvement of the people's livelihood. Only when accumulation is increased and the results of investment become better, can a rapid economic growth be seen. Economic structure can influence economic results from many aspects. In China, due to the irrational industrial structure and investment structure, coupled with the imbalance in the national economy, the current economic results are much worse than those in the First 5-Year Plan period.

The experience of China's construction has fully shown that the economic structure can exert an important influence on economic growth. During the First 5-Year Plan period, we set great store by the planned and proportionate development of the national economy. The policy of giving priority to heavy industry was laid down in line with the conditions in those days. At the same time, attention was also paid to correctly handling the relationship between agriculture and light industry on one hand and heavy industry on the other, and the relationships between accumulation and consumption and between capital construction and production. In general, these relationships were properly handled in that period. But after 1958, a grave imbalance in the national economy resulted from seeking unrealistically high growth rates. The readjustment in the early 1960's overcame this imbalance and helped the economy recover in 1963. But in the later years we continued the mistake of blindly seeking high growth rates and the economic structure went from bad to worse. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, due to the implementation of the readjustment policy, we have changed this situation. Thus, it can be seen that the influence of the economic structure on economic growth can never be neglected.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COAL MINISTRY'S REORGANIZATION

HK271151 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Ministry of Coal Industry Implements the Personal Responsibility System From Minister to Ordinary Office Worker"]

[Text] The Coal Industry Ministry has taken a new step forward in reorganizing its organs. On the basis of simplifying its administrative structure, it has formulated and implemented on a trial basis rules and regulations such as "the scope of functions and duties of administrative departments and bureaus," on the division of tasks in overlapping work" and "the responsibility system of leading cadres." Thus the functions and duties incumbent on each person or post and the division of work have been clearly defined, from administrative organs to units directly under them, and from minister to responsible members of departments and offices. Efficiency has been raised remarkably.

At the beginning of March this year, the Coal Industry Ministry basically completed its work of simplifying its administrative structure. It had changed the situation of overstaffing and leading groups at all levels had taken a gratifying step forward in making themselves more revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable and more professional. In order to consolidate and develop the results of simplifying the administrative structures, they discussed and formulated the scope of functions and duties of departments, bureaus and offices, the responsibility system of leading cadres and various rules and regulations for work. The functions and duties of directors of departments, bureaus and offices were defined according to their posts and their work tasks were determined by the division of work. In the process of formulating the scope of functions and duties of administrative departments and bureaus, some problems in the division of tasks in the so-called "overlapping work" between departments which had not been cooperating harmoniously for a long time, which tried to shift responsibilities to others but which needed to cooperate with others in their work, were solved. Examples of these problems are: the standardization of labor protection and the quality of products, and the work of environmental protection and energy saving of each sector. Disputes often occurred between departments. During the current study on the work relations between various departments, 25 items of this kind of overlapping work were discovered.

They were repeatedly discussed between various departments and were put on the table and thoroughly discussed. Then decisions were made by the leadership and the relations of cooperation and which departments were mainly responsible were made clear.

At present, the Coal Industry Ministry has begun to change the past situation of having functions and duties not being clearly defined and shifting responsibilities to others. The work style of administrative organs is gradually changing for the better and efficiency has been raised. At the end of April, Liaoning's Tiefa mining bureau came to the ministry to ask for funds, equipment and manpower needed by production plans in order to tap production potential. The leadership of the ministry and comrades of departments concerned studied the problem and made a concrete reply in only 3 days. Leading comrades of the ministry have also spent more time going deep into mining districts to carry out investigations. From the end of March to the middle of July, five comrades, including the minister and deputy ministers and an adviser have been to lower levels in Jiangxi, Henan, Guizhou, Liaoning, Jilin, Jiangsu, Shanxi and Hebei, to carry out inspection and give guidance to the consolidation and production of key enterprises.

COOPERATION IN COAL, TRANSPORTATION STRESSED

HK280626 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Railway and Coal Mining Departments Should Cooperate in Producing More Coal and Transporting It Faster"]

[Text] Energy is in great demand and transportation capacity must be enlarged in the present economic construction. Railway and coal mining departments must actively cooperate with each other, tap their internal potentials and jointly formulate and carry out transportation plans so that railway transportation can be used in a more economic and effective way. This is an important measure to improve the present state of railway transportation.

In order to promote the cooperation between the railway and coal mining departments, the railway departments must consciously serve the production of coal and serve their customers, and the coal mining departments must actively create conditions for improving railway transportation and shorten the stay of vehicles at the mines. Transportation efficiency will certainly be raised if more groups of through trains are used and the circulation of trains is accelerated. According to the statistics of relevant departments, if the time for loading the trains is cut down by 1 hour per day, and the proportion of the through trains used in transporting coal is raised by 2 percent over the number used last year, the daily coal-loading capacity will be raised by more than 8,000 tons, and the annual capacity raised by 3.19 million tons. In contrast, if the railway and coal mining departments do not cooperate with each other, if more time has to be spent loading and unloading and the circulation of vehicles is slowed, the transportation situation may become even worse.

At present, some railway and mining units do not have sufficient understanding of the importance of cooperation between themselves. Some people think that "there is no room for enlarging transportation capacity," and that "it does not matter much whether they cooperate with each other or not." It is true that railway transportation is very busy now and there are many difficulties. However, faced with the difficulties, we must boost our revolutionary spirit, try more ways to improve the organization work in transportation and tap all potentials which can be tapped. When the Xiezhuang mine of the Xinwen mining bureau in Shandong Province was just established, the average time for trains to stay for loading and unloading was 8.1 hours per day. After it carried out cooperation with the Dazie railway station, the time was shortened in 1965 to 4.3 hours. Since 1978, it has been kept under 3.4 hours. In 1978 only 95 percent of the trains arrived on time, but at present, 99 percent of the trains arrive on time. Over the past decade and more, this mine has done a good job in both coal production and railway transportation. All coal is transported soon after it is produced. From this we can see that there is still potential to be tapped in the cooperation between railway and coal mining departments.

Some other people think that "the mining departments have only the duty to produce coal, and transportation is the business of the railway departments." As a matter of fact, cooperation concerns the interests of both sides. So, they should all take the initiative in this cooperation. In the socialist enterprises, various departments must cooperate with one another while sharing the work between them. If the work is not done well in one of the links, all the others could be affected. For example, if in coal production transportation is not good and the coal produced cannot be transported, how can coal production be promoted? The comrades in the coal mines must attach great importance to railway transportation and use their initiative to create conditions for railway departments to do a good job. They must try to enlarge the mines' stockpile capacity and shorten the time for loading and unloading so that more coal can be transported and be transported more quickly.

In order to promote cooperation between the railway and coal mining departments, it is necessary to establish and perfect the organizations of cooperation at various levels. It is also necessary to lay down rules and regulations to be followed by both sides. In this respect, many good experiences were acquired in various localities many years ago and some effective rules and regulations were formulated. Unfortunately, they were seriously sabotaged during the 10 years of chaos. Many cooperation organizations were disrupted and many effective rules and regulations were discarded. Now it is necessary to restore and reestablish these organizations and rules and regulations. Railway transportation is a kind of very complicated and meticulous job. New problems may appear at any time. Therefore, the leaders in both the railway and coal mining departments must go deep into the realities and improve management so that both production and transportation can be balanced. When making daily arrangements for transportation, the railway departments must give priority to the transportation of coal and ensure that empty freight cars are always available for mines. On the other hand, the mines must make the best use of the empty freight cars provided by the railway departments and raise the utilization rate of vehicles. Regular examination and public appraisal must be made in this cooperation with safety, fine quality, high efficiency and the fulfillment of tasks as the main gist, and the advanced must also be commended. In this way, more experiences can be acquired and the cooperation between the railway and coal mining departments can be constantly improved.

We hope that the railway and coal mining departments will improve cooperation with each other in producing more coal and transporting it faster, and make concerted efforts to make greater contributions to socialist construction.

SHANGHAI HOSTS JOINT TRANSPORTATION MEETING

OW240642 [Editorial report] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1543 GMT on 21 July transmits an 800-word report on a national conference held jointly by the State Economic Commission and the China Communications and Transportation Society in Shanghai from 16 to 21 July on joint transportation.

According to the report, the conference participants pointed out that "at present communications and transportation work is still a very prominent and weak link in the development of the national economy." They introduced their respective experience in promoting joint transportation in various localities including cooperation between railways and water transportation units, between railways and highway transportation units, between highway and water transportation units and between water, land and air transportation units.

The meeting pointed out: "During the last year and the first half of this year, the total volume of freight handled through transshipment exceeded 90 million dun, increasing transportation efficiency by 15 percent and saving 300 million yuan in transportation costs for the state."

A related 200-word report carried by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1600 GMT on 21 July noted that "a special committee on joint transportation under the China Communications and Transportation Society was established in Shanghai on 20 July." The report notes that the special committee is a mass organization under the leadership of the State Economic Commission and the China Communications and Transportation Society with Wang Jianxin [3769 6015 2450], president of the Northern Jiaotong University [bei fang jiao tong da xue 0554 2455 0074 6639 1129 1331] as chairman of the committee.

BAN YUE TAN CITIES RESULTS FROM INDUSTRY CHANGES

HK290202 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Changes in the running of state-operated industrial enterprises have played a major part in keeping the nation's finances on the right course over the last few years, says a magazine report.

From 1979 to 1981 profits handed over to the state by independent-accounting state-run industrial organizations increased steadily, reports BAN YUE TAN (FORTNIGHTLY COMMENT).

In 1979 these profits, plus taxes, made up 66.9 per cent of the country's total revenue. They increased to 72.7 per cent in 1980 and reached 74 per cent last year.

"This is an extraordinary achievement considering the three major problems in our economic readjustment," said the magazine, which is published by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

First, a large proportion of the 26 million jobs provided by the state from 1979 to 1981 were for industrial enterprises. These new workers' salaries bonuses and welfare payments cost more than 10 billion yuan.

Second, increases in the price of raw materials coupled with a decrease in prices for their products reduced the industrial enterprises' profits by 10 billion yuan.

Third, heavy industrial enterprises lost several billion yuan during the three years as a result of the readjustment that has shifted the emphasis from heavy industry to light industry and social services.

"It would have been impossible to maintain the balance of the state's finances in the last three years without the great contributions made by those independent-accounting state-run enterprises," the magazine said.

The state used to take care of all the profits and losses of state-run enterprises. But in the country's current modernization drive, the government has conducted a series of reforms in industrial enterprise management, including allowing organizations to keep part of their profits after meeting state quotas. "This not only gives more freedom to them but also brings every worker's initiative into full play," BAN YUE TAN said.

In addition, most enterprises have built up their reserves. In 1981, these totalled more than 50 billion yuan. About one-third of this has been used for technological improvement and renovation of equipment.

Industrial enterprises also spent more than 10 billion yuan building homes from 1979 to 1981 in an effort to relieve the nationwide housing shortage. This was no less than two-thirds of the nation's total housing investment in urban areas during that period.

"Although our new policy may be imperfect in some respects and a few economic criminals are taking advantage of it, facts have proved that this policy is correct. We must persist with it," the magazine said.

COLLECTIVELY OWNED ENTERPRISES INCREASE WORKERS

HK290140 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Collectively-owned enterprises now employ almost one-quarter of China's workers, and will be encouraged to expand further in order to provide more jobs, according to an official of the Ministry of Labour and Personnel.

The official, who declined to be named, said China provided jobs for about eight million people last year, 40 per cent of them in collectively-owned enterprises.

As of last year, more than 25 million people were employed by such enterprises, 5.2 million more than in 1978.

The per capita output in these enterprises amounted to 7,294 million yuan last year, a 16.8 per cent increase over 1978's 6,244, and more than twice the increase in state-owned enterprises, the official said.

Such collectively-owned enterprises are organized at various levels. Some are run by counties, some by communes, some by factories, some by neighbourhood committees, and some are organized by the unemployed themselves.

The number of individual businessmen is also increasing rapidly, the official said. As of last year, more than one million people were engaged in individual businesses, more than six times the number in 1978.

Development of collectively-owned enterprises and individual businesses has nearly wiped out unemployment in such cities as Changzhou, Wuxi, Nantong, Suzhou, Shashi, Xiangfan, Fushan, Yantai, Weihai, Jiamushi, and Siping.

But China will still have more than six million people waiting for jobs by the end of this year, the official disclosed. The state will find jobs for most of these people; the rest will be encouraged to find jobs for themselves, he said.

Despite these efforts, many Chinese will remain jobless, either because of lack of jobs in their area or by choice, the official said.

"On the one hand, some middle school graduates, who form half of this year's jobless people, think they are still too young to work; and on the other, some people will only accept jobs in state-owned enterprises," he said.

"If these people cannot be employed by state-owned enterprises, they prefer to stay at home and wait rather than take jobs in collectively-owned enterprises or individual businesses."

"As a matter of fact," the official said, "no difference exists between workers employed in state-owned enterprises and those working in collectively-owned or individual businesses, since they are all working for the state, and their work is equally respected and rewarded."

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION

HK271327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Stop Those Acts That Undermine Water and Soil Conservation"]

[Text] The story of Haojialing production brigade of Zhongyang County in Shanxi Province, which reclaimed wasteland on steep slopes by ruining forests and grasslands is really startling.

Zhongyang County was an advanced unit in preventing soil erosion in the mid-1950's. However, today, more than 20 years later, certain brigades of this county have gone so far as to seriously undermine water and soil conservation, and thus have destroyed in a day that which was achieved with painstaking efforts over years. The facts of the Haojialing brigade case tell us that we can no longer be indifferent to those practices of destroying vegetation which are occurring in quite a few places at present. Gaining a little bit of profit at the expense of upsetting the ecological environment in which mankind is living is in fact a practice of killing the goose that lays the golden egg, or rather, a practice of drinking poison to quench thirst. We must resolutely take measures to stop these acts that undermine water and soil conservation, and protect and improve the existing vegetation cover.

Destroying vegetation cover will give rise to serious consequences. This is common sense and is known by many people today. More than 100 years ago, Engels clearly pointed out: "In order to get more farmland, the people in Mesopotamia, Greece, Asia Minor and other places felled all forests. Nevertheless, contrary to their expectation, all these places have become barren land today, because they eliminated all the forests, they thereby eliminated all centers which collect and store water." Today, we need a good ecological environment as we are carrying out the construction of the "four modernizations," which includes the modernization of agriculture. What modernization can we expect if we just let the land which breeds every living thing continually suffer destruction?

"The Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work" recently promulgated by the State Council, definitely provided that water and soil conservation must be strengthened, and that denuding forests and reclaiming wasteland on steep slopes by ruining forests and grassland are strictly prohibited. At present, one of the most important tasks for our leading organs at various levels, in particular the leading organs in mountainous regions, is to conscientiously implement the "regulations," thoroughly carry out propaganda and education, and enhance the understanding of the vast number of cadres and the masses on the perniciousness of water and soil erosion and the importance of water and soil conservation. Various localities must promptly formulate detailed provisions for implementation and rules and regulations for concerned villages so as to more efficiently protect water and soil conservation facilities from being destroyed. We must adopt correct policies and measures to mobilize the initiative of the vast number of cadres and the masses. All units and individuals taking the initiative in protecting forest vegetation and reasonably utilizing water and soil conservation facilities for developing production should be encouraged and supported, and be rewarded with substantial economic benefit. Those who damage water and soil conservation facilities to seek personal and partial interests must be penalized economically. We must enforce the law and discipline, and seriously deal with those lawless elements who knowingly and seriously undermine water and soil conservation and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition. We must resolutely stop people from continuing to cultivate crops on those steep slopes which are easily susceptible to soil erosion, and order them to replant trees and grass and take the responsibility of taking care of the planted seedlings. We must show to people the fact that seeking profit by undermining water and soil conservation can only be harmful and will never work.

In order to properly promote water and soil conservation, and terminate once and for all those activities of wantonly reclaiming waste land and undermining the ecological environment in mountainous regions, we must keep on reforming the agricultural economic structure in these regions. We must proceed from the overall situation, rationally arrange grain production and avoid blind development. In the past, mountainous regions used to export mountain products and import grains from the plains. Today, this historical barter relationship no longer exists in quite a few places. At present, the people in many mountainous regions have to solve the problem of grain supply by themselves. They plant grain crops on hills. This causes serious water and soil erosion on some hillsides with steep slopes. However, at the same time, more farmland is used to cultivate industrial crops and the area of grain fields is constantly reduced in some plains regions which are suitable for grain planting.

As grain producing areas fail to supply more grain, mountainous regions which are unsuitable for grain planting cannot help but reclaim wasteland and produce grain themselves. We must actively change this unreasonable situation step by step and in the light of the overall situation, give full play to the strong points of mountainous regions and grain producing areas, conscientiously develop agriculture and a diversified economy according to the local conditions, and thus shape a healthy cycle of production and ecology.

BO YIBO ATTENDS ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE

OW281115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA) -- "All lofty towers are built up from the ground." Our electronics industry departments are determined to raise the level of electronic products as soon as possible by first striving to make electronic components and devices to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. This was the statement made by Minister of Electronics Industry Zhang Ting at a national conference on electronic components and devices which ended on 23 July.

Electronic components and devices are the foundation of the electronics industry and the key to developing a new generation of electronic appliances. For a long time, however, such problems as low technical level, poor quality and high prices of electronic components and devices have continued to exist in our country. Take integrated circuits for example. Highly developed 256K MOS and 64K MOS dynamic storage integrated circuits have been on sale in quantity in foreign countries, whereas simple 4K MOS dynamic storage integrated circuits have not yet been put into mass production in our country. Vacuum photoelectric devices have been put to wide use in foreign countries whereas our country still has to tackle technical problems in this regard. Transistors for electronic watches are sold at a price equivalent to 0.4 yuan each in foreign countries whereas transistors cost 3 yuan each in our country.

Attaching great importance to the development of electronic components and devices, leading comrades of the State Council have on several occasions called for making good electronic components and devices to effect a breakthrough in changing the backwardness of our electronics industry and bring about a new situation in this industry. The conference was held on the proposal of leading comrades of the State Council. State Councillor Bo Yibo and responsible persons of the State Economic and Planning Commissions heard a briefing by comrades attending the conference and spoke at the briefing.

The conference pointed out: To change the backwardness of our electronic components and devices, production and research units must shift their attention from output and output value to variety, quality and technical level, and from being satisfied with obtaining certain samples of relatively high technical level to turning out products of a highly industrial nature and achieving economic results. The conference called on electronic industry departments in all localities to give top priority to scientific research and to organize comparatively effective research institutions, factories and institutions of higher learning to tackle key technical problems and produce key products through concerted efforts. Particular efforts should be made to undertake scientific research projects that have an important bearing on building national defense and national economic construction, that are needed for making complete sets of electronic appliances, and that can play a leading technical role and that will provide us greater technical and economic results whenever a breakthrough is achieved. We must strive to raise the quality and reliability of our products in order to be able to produce general purpose electronic components and devices according to international standards in 5-6 years. We must gradually build a number of key enterprises for the mass production of electronic components and devices of a relatively high technical level. With these enterprises as the basis, we should key production according to set targets and then reorganize electronics enterprises into complexes in order to develop the specialized production of electronic components and devices.

The conference held: Our electronics industry should also import some advanced technology from abroad and do a good job in digesting and absorbing such technology so as to narrow the technical gap between our country and other countries as soon as possible.

AGRICULTURAL, TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS AWARDED

OW290838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- China's Science and Technology Commission has awarded prizes for 35 recent agricultural and technical innovations and inventions, the commission announced here today.

First-class award was given to a new sweet potato strain, called Xushu No 18, which has a high yield and strong resistance to root rot. In 1981 the strain was planted in an area of more than 800,000 hectares in six provinces and yielded an average of 37.5 to 45 tons of sweet potato per hectare, a 39.7 percent increase over the most widely used strain.

The strain was cultivated by the three scientific workers at the Xuzhou Prefectural Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Jiangsu Province.

The inventions which won the second-class award included a new kind of centrifugal ore separator made by the Central Laboratory of the Yunnan Tin Company, a new technological system of electro-discharge precision machining utilizing conjugate revolution developed by the Nanjing Jiangnan Optical Instrument Manufacture, an early-ripening in-bred corn strain, "Yuanwu 02" with large ears and hard kernels, by the Institute of Atomic Energy applied to agriculture under the Shandong Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and a woodworking electromagnetic vibration planer and surfacer developed by the Beijing Institute of Timber Industry and other units.

The other 14 inventions were awarded third-class prizes and 16 fourth class.

In order to encourage initiative and creativeness among scientific workers for the country's modernization drive, the State Science and Technology Commission set up a recommendation and examination committee for inventions in 1979. So far, the committee has awarded prizes to 340 inventions.

China now applies three kinds of awards in scientific research: award to major scientific achievements in natural sciences, award to inventions, and award to technical improvements.

AGRICULTURAL CADRES RECEIVE TECHNICAL TRAINING

OW290707 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- More than 1.5 million cadres in charge of agricultural production have received training in agricultural science and technology in the past three years.

This is one of the measures to advance China's agriculture.

More than 4,000 are cadres at county level and above, 100,000 are commune cadres, 117,000 are cadres in charge of technical affairs, and 1.34 million are production brigade and team cadres.

Special cadres have been run by universities of agriculture and departments under the State Council. Those who received systematic training include secretaries of provincial party committees and vice governors in charge of agricultural work.

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK STRESSED

OW282221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Station commentator's article: "The Ideological-Political Work Is the Fundamental Guarantee for Success in All Work"]

[Text] Over the past 50 years and more, our party has led and united with the people throughout the country in launching the great struggle and has won shining victories. These victories are inseparable from our party's consistent attention to ideological-political work. To be good at doing ideological-political work well is an important characteristic that shows the difference between our party and other political parties and an important magic weapon for winning victories in revolution and construction.

However, because of the 10 years of turmoil and various other reasons, our party's good tradition of doing ideological-political work has been damaged. Today, some comrades doing ideological-political work do not really understand what ideological-political work is or how ideological-political work is successfully done. For example, some comrades think ideological-political work is nothing but organizing people to study documents and commending advanced people and deeds. Some comrades think ideological-political work means conducting criticism and self-criticism and showing concern for the masses' living. To a certain extent, these arguments make sense, but they fail to mention the essence of ideological-political work or explain the fundamental purpose and task of ideological-political work.

Fundamentally speaking, our party's ideological-political work is to solve the question of people's stand and point of view and mobilize the vast number of cadres and masses to strive together to reach present and long-term revolutionary goals. The fundamental purpose and tasks of ideological-political work are to apply revolutionary ideas and spirit, or in other words, communist ideology and basic Marxist theory, to educate cadres and masses, the working class and the people as a whole to enlighten people and heighten their revolutionary awareness and to raise people's ability to understand and change the objective world through repeated practice.

It should be noticed that people's minds are filled with various ideas, including communist and non-communist ideas, proletarian and rotten bourgeois ideas, remnant feudalism ideas, and so on and so forth. These non-communist ideas hamper both the changing of our objective world and the remolding of our subjective world. If we fail to eliminate these non-communist ideas step by step, our revolution will fail and our socialist construction cannot succeed.

So far as the whole country is concerned, the task of the ideological-political work at present is to firmly grasp education in the working class's historical mission and fine traditions among workers so as to strengthen their sense of responsibility of being the master of their own affairs. It is necessary to conduct among peasants education in giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, to advocate becoming well off through labor, to place public interest before private interests and helping people as a pleasure. It is necessary to conduct among youths education in warmly cherishing the motherland, the party and the socialist cause and help them foster the correct world outlook.

Our country is now in a new period of development. The people of the country as a whole are striving for the realization of the four modernizations. Ideological-political work is the fundamental guarantee for economic work and all work. Our party's ideological-political workers, cadres at all levels and the vast numbers of party members and comrades must explain to the people at any time and at any place the party's theory, line and policy with regard to revolution and construction, conduct together with the people ideological and moral education in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and fully play a communist's vanguard and model role, so that ideological-political work can give rein to a still greater power in promoting spiritual and material civilization.

ROUNDUP OF EAST REGION LEADER APPEARANCES

OW250746 [Editorial Report] Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT carries a report on the opening of Zhejiang's "first meeting to commend the advanced professional cadres of the people's armed forces" in Hangzhou on 21 July. The report says that "Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, and Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee, provincial governor and director of the provincial people's armed forces committee," attended the meeting. It adds that "Kang Mingcai, commander, Zhang Qiliang, Guo Shijun and Zhang Feng, deputy commanders; and Meng Keming and (Zhang Youfu), deputy political commissars, of the provincial military district" were also present. The report also notes speeches at the meeting by Kang Mingcai and Li Fengping. In his address, Kang Mingcai said that the purpose of the meeting was to mobilize all the professional cadres of the people's armed forces to "work hard to push Zhejiang's militia work to a new level." In his speech, Li Fengping urged "the party organizations and governments at all levels in Zhejiang to pay attention to and support the work of the people's armed forces departments and do a good job in building the contingent of professional cadres of the people's armed forces "to improve their political level and military skills, properly carry out military work organizationally, ideologically and militarily and make new contributions to defending and building the four modernizations."

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 22 July broadcasts a report which states that the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently sponsored "a provincial meeting on religious work" in Hefei which studied and planned Anhui's religious work. The report says that "Zhang Kaifan, adviser to the provincial party committee, chaired the meeting and made a summary report, and Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting." The report does not give details of Zhou's speech.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 July carries a report noting that Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, and Meng Fulin, vice provincial governor, inspected certain areas along the Huai He on 22 July to see how the dikes along the river were consolidated against flooding. According to the report, Zhou Zijian urged the people residing along the Huai He to "firmly obey the instructions by the party Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party committee and the provincial government." He said: "The dikes must be protected, but the flood water must be discharged wherever necessary according to the plan of higher authorities." He said that "leaders at all levels must obey the unified command and deployment; those who disobey will be punished according to the party's disciplinary regulations and the state law; and those who do not do their best, thus causing loss of lives and property, will be harshly punished."

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 July carries a report on the death of Peng Zongzhu, "vice chairman of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee and member of the leading party group of the committee." According to the report, Peng Zongzhu died of cancer in Hefei, Anhui, on 11 July 1982 at the age of 67. A native of Xinxian County, Henan Province, Peng Zongzhu joined the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army in 1931 and was admitted to the CCP in 1933. After nationwide liberation, he served in Anhui in such positions as director of the Anhui Provincial Public Security Department, vice governor of the province and vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. The report notes that "among those who paid last respects to the deceased on the afternoon of 19 July were Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, (Su Hua), Lan Ganting, Hu Kaiming, (Xhi Chun), (Wang Yuzhao), (Shi Jinjie), Li Shinong, Zhang Kaifan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Chen Yuanliang, Meng Jiaqin, Yang Jike, Guo Tixiang, Li Qinqquan, Hu Tan, Zhu Nong, Fang Shiliang, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Gong Yinong, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting,

Fang Xiangming, (Peng Shengjiao), Ma Zonghuang, (Lu Honghai) and other responsible comrades."

Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 23 July carries a report which states that "Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Wen Fushan, vice governor of Fujian Province; and Zhu Yaohua, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, visited commanders and fighters of the army and naval units stationed on (Canshi) Island on 20 July and extended their regards to them. (Canshi) Island, located in the estuary of the Min Jiang, is 3.1 square kilometers in area. The Fujian provincial party committee and the provincial people's government are very much concerned about combat readiness, production and construction on the island. According to the report, while visiting the island, Xiang Nan "discussed with PLA cadres and fighters such problems as drinking water and electricity. He encouraged them to carry forward the army's fine tradition, strengthen their unity with the local peoples and defend and build the island together with the local people."

ANHUI MEETING ON DISCUSSING DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW250741 Hefe Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Summary] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee on 20 July held a standing committee meeting to hear and seriously discuss a report by the primary party committee of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress on organizing people of the whole province to study and discuss the draft revised constitution. The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to further promote the study and discussion of the draft revised constitution on the basis of the achievements made earlier. The meeting called for further deepening the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution throughout the province in order to enhance the people's understanding of the fundamental spirit, main contents and role of the constitution in state affairs and to strengthen the people's consciousness of being the masters of the country and of respecting the legal system."

In May and June of this year, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee issued a number of directives to departments concerned on studying and discussing the draft and the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee took the lead in studying and discussing the draft.

The standing committee of the provincial people's congress considered the study and discussion of the draft as the central task at present and held its 13th meeting to discuss the matter. "Leading comrades of the standing committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress including Hu Kaiming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi and Li Guangtao shared the work of promoting the study and discussion of the draft."

Following the study and discussion of the draft revised constitution during the past 2 months, initial results have been achieved. "Some cadres and masses noted five good points in the draft. They are: adherence to the four basic principles, the inclusion of various forms of the production responsibility system, permitting the existence of the individual economy of workers in urban and rural areas, integrating of the rights and obligations of citizens and elimination of the right to hold strikes."

The meeting stressed the need to further raise the people's understanding in studying and discussing the draft and encouraged them to put forward opinions for making revisions.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ON ANTICRIME STRUGGLE

OW281018 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee on 23 July called a meeting of principal responsible comrades of provincial-level departments, commissars, offices and bureaus urging provincial organs to deepen the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field. Comrade Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting and Shi Jingjie; adviser to the provincial CCP committee Li Shinong; and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress and vice governors who are party members. Comrade (Mao Zhuo) of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission was also present.

Comrade Meng Jiaqin gave a briefing on the progress made by provincial organs in this struggle at the earlier stage. He said: While the provincial organs did a great deal of work and made some progress during the first half of this year, their work did not meet the demands of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee and is lagging behind the prefectures and municipalities. This was chiefly due to poor leadership and insufficient ideological work and to the fact that not too many principal leading comrades took a direct part. As a result, there has been no breakthrough in solving major and important cases.

Comrade Meng Jiaqin put forth four demands for further developing this struggle:

- 1) Relevant central documents should be further studied.
- 2) Leadership should be strengthened.
- 3) Efforts should be made to eliminate interference. Leadership at all levels should place party interests above everything and investigate and handle cases impartially in the spirit of the law no matter how complicated the cases are and who is involved.
- 4) Education against corruption should be continued.

Comrade Zhou Zijian delivered an important speech at the meeting. He said: This meeting is intended to mobilize the provincial organs in a big way to further develop this struggle because they are lagging behind the prefectures and municipalities and have failed to play an exemplary role. The provincial organs must find out how far they are lagging behind and make an effort to catch up. He pointed out that the key to developing this struggle further lies in the study of central documents and the guidelines embodied in relevant directives and in comprehending the significance of this struggle.

Zhou Zijian concluded: Since this struggle is a cardinal matter having a bearing on the rise and decline of the party and the state and is also an important measure for consolidating the party work style in the new period, we must mobilize forces and work with concerted efforts in line with high party principles and carry this struggle through to the end.

Li Shinong, adviser to the provincial CCP committee, also spoke at the meeting. He said that although he had stepped back to the second line, his mind was still on the frontline of work. He asked the provincial CCP committee to let him do what he physically could in this struggle. He also hoped that those comrades who have stepped back to the second line would do more in this struggle.

FUJIAN HOLDS FORUM ON ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

OW192209 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 July the leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a forum on how to strengthen ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people under the new situation.

Speaking at the forum were Commander Yang Chengwu and Political Commissar Fu Quqing of the Fuzhou PLA units; Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; and Ma Xingyuan, governor of Fujian. In their speeches, they disclosed the situation in the PLA units and in various localities. The leading comrades of the PLA units thanked all party organizations and people's governments as well as the people in Fujian for their vigorous support in supplying the military needs, in helping demobilized and retired army men and military dependents find jobs and in giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government praised the PLA units stationed in Fujian for their contributions in guarding the coastal areas, striking at the smugglers, combating natural disasters and doing relief work and developing socialist spiritual civilization.

At the forum, many people offered good suggestions on how to further strengthen unity and relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people. They also pledged to regularly meet each other, exchange views and solve problems together like in the war years and to do a still better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

Han Peixin Speech

OW280923 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Speech by Jiangsu Acting Governor Han Peixin at the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress -- recorded, in dialect]

[Summary] The standing committee of the provincial people's congress has appointed me acting governor of Jiangsu. Although I know that the tasks confronting me are arduous, I will do my best to perform my duties and try to live up to the expectations of the people. I will humbly learn from the veteran comrades and the people. It is hoped that you comrades will constantly give me encouragement and suggestions.

"Within the provincial people's government, it is necessary to achieve unity between new and old cadres, among all the departments and between party members and non-party members. Only by uniting as one will it be possible for us to carry out our work well."

The party and the people have imposed high demands on us, and the masses have also hoped that we will do a good job in the provincial people's government. I hereby repeat my promise to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress that "I will work harder than ever before, study assiduously, do a good job in achieving unity, and exert even greater efforts in performing my duties."

Ending of Session

OW271347 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress ended this morning in Nanjing. The newly appointed Acting Governor Han Peixin called on the deputies attending the session and delivered a speech. The standing committee of the fifth provincial people's congress debated and decided on the principal personnel changes of the provincial people's government, and heard a report on the market delivered by Vice Governor Jin Xun and another report submitted by (Xin 'a), vice chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission, on the current situation and future tasks in the field of physical culture and sports.

Those attending the standing committee session also listened to a report by He Binghao, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on how the masses have been organized to debate issues regarding the draft of the revised constitution.

The deputies attending the session offered constructive suggestions on further improving market forecasts, turning out more commodities in good demand, strengthening market control, stabilizing commodity prices, helping those in the service trade improve their services and correcting the illegal practice of buying and selling merchandise through the back door.

The session had also approved the appointments and dismissals of personnel working for the people's courts and procuratorates.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU JOURNALISTS MEETINGS

OW160615 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A representative meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial Association of Journalists and the inaugural meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial Society of Journalism were held simultaneously 12-14 July in Nanjing. The main purpose of these two meetings was to unite all journalists in the province, strengthen study efforts, promote the study of the theory of journalism, exchange work experience and raise the level of propaganda.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, was present at the closing ceremony yesterday afternoon, where he delivered a speech. Noting that all comrades on the journalist front have a very heavy task to fulfill, he expressed his hope that everyone would stand in the van of the development of the times, act in close concert politically with the party Central Committee and combine the propagation of the party's fighting program, line, principles and policies with the practice of the principle of persistently serving the people. He urged all journalists in the province to meet the needs of the development of the situation by practically raising their theoretical level, professional proficiency and moral standards.

Comrade Fan Fayuan, former president of the provincial association of journalists and responsible person of the preparatory group for the provincial society of journalism, delivered both the opening speech and the summation report. The meetings discussed and adopted the constitutions of the two organizations, carried out academic study and exchange of work experience and elected their councils.

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET DEMONSTRATES TRAINING

OW280914 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, the East China Sea Fleet conducted a 3-day training demonstration at sea. Facing the burning sun and braving stormy waves, the participating units undertook hard training for the demonstration in order to score outstanding achievements. An emulation drive was launched between various naval boats, warships and combat positions, thus bringing about a training " ". They all strove to be best and contended for the red banner. Two submarine chasers and a certain unit were assigned the task of firing rocket salvos. During the demonstration, there was a heavy sea, which made the launching of rockets very difficult. Overcoming unfavorable weather conditions, the calm crew members of the two submarine chasers successfully fired rocket salvos and directly hit the targets. Following the demonstration, the leading organ of the fleet presented certificates of merit to naval boats and warships which had scored outstanding achievements.

NANFANG RIBAO ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK211300 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Continue To Clear Away 'Leftist' Influence in Implementing Policies on Intellectuals"]

[Text] The investigation of the situation of intellectuals is in full swing throughout the province. Through the investigation, the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee have demanded that all localities further implement the policies on intellectuals and solve practical problems. Although there are not too many problems as conspicuous as those which occurred in the Guangzhou Chemical Research Institute, similar problems in varying degrees are not uncommon. We hope that the departments and units concerned will seriously handle existing problems and solve them after careful investigations. It has been 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee advocated bringing order out of chaos: We must no longer allow similar problems to occur. In solving the problems of the Chemical Research Institute, we must rely on ideology and policy, to be supplemented by essential organizational measures, rather than on money and materials. Since our country at present is not too well off, this is a comparatively better way to solve the problems. The key to solving these problems lies in the determination and the efforts of the leaders.

Viewing the situation of the initial investigations, the implementation of the policies on intellectuals in our province has left much to be desired. However, whether or not we can do a good job of it lies in whether or not the guiding ideology is correct. At present, some leading comrades of prefectures and units very often only pay attention to new problems emerging after the policy on intellectuals have been implemented: They do not have sufficient understanding of "leftist" prejudice against intellectuals which has existed inside the party and in society continuously for a long period of time. There is no doubt that we should carry out meticulous and convincing ideological and political work so as to solve the ideological problems existing among intellectuals. However, the work must not interrupt or weaken the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. We must further eliminate the "leftist" erroneous influences while implementing this policy and carrying out ideological education; otherwise, this policy will not be implemented in a thorough manner and we will not be able to score good results in ideological education. In some places, the leaders turn a blind eye to the rational demands and practical problems of the intellectuals, in particular the middle-aged intellectuals, and they put off problems that can be solved with some effort. Such bureaucratic attitudes should be criticized and corrected.

It is obvious that the implementation of the policy on intellectuals is closely related to the construction of the leadership group. Therefore, we must rely on the leaders at all levels to implement this policy. If the leadership group's standard of implementing this policy is low and their work style is bad, then it will be very difficult to ensure that the party's policies are implemented. Therefore, we must readjust the small number of cadres who are seriously inclined to "leftist" ideology, who stubbornly refuse to implement the policies on intellectuals, and who are not suitable or qualified for the posts they hold. Otherwise, the so-called further implementing of the policies on intellectuals will become empty talk.

REN ZHONGYI MEETS JOURNALISTS IN GUANGDONG

HK290403 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The participants attending the central-south newspaper work forum had an evening cruise on the Pearl River on 28 July. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, and Chen Yueping, member of the standing committee of the committee and director of the propaganda department, took part in the cruise and had the opportunity of meeting the participants. They urged them to make a success of the meeting, seriously sum up and exchange experiences, make full preparations, and make still better use of the press in conducting propaganda and encouraging the party members, cadres and masses, as a practical deed to greet the 12th party congress.

Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Chen Yueping also invited the participants to visit Shenzhen, Dongguan and other places. They invited them to give their valuable opinions on work in Guangdong.

Comrade Chen Yueping spoke at the opening of the forum on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee. The meeting discussed the question of propaganda and reportage to greet the 12th party congress. Taking as their guiding ideology publicity for the 12th party congress spirit, they concentrated their discussions on press propaganda on economics and the building of spiritual civilization, and on the question of reforming the newspapers, and exchanged experiences in running the press in a still more lively way and attracting more readers.

GUANGXI CONGRESS INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS REPORT

HK250246 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Summary] The 14th session of the 5th Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 23 July. Huang Yun, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a report on industry and communications production in the first half of the year and the outlook for the coming period. Luo Ming, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and (Jiang Pingxiu), chairman of the regional import and export management committee, respectively delivered reports on the regional people's government delegations, visit to Sicily and Japan.

Vice Chairman Huang Yun said in his report: Guangxi's industrial and communications production maintained a good momentum of sustained and steady growth in the first half of the year. The situation is good. This is shown in four aspects:

"1. Growth rate has been relatively high, covering a relatively wide scope. In the first half of the year the region fulfilled 52.4 percent of the year's plan for total value of industrial output, showing an increase of 16.94 percent over the same period last year.

"2. Economic returns have been relatively good. Product quality has improved steadily. Quality of the majority of products has equalled or exceeded that of the same period last year, while input consumption has fallen.

"3. Light industry has risen steadily and heavy industry has rapidly recovered from its decline. Light industry showed a rise of 18.1 percent over the same period last year, while heavy industry rose by 14.8 percent.

"4. Notable success has been scored in communications and transport. Profits have shown a relatively great increase."

On the prospects for the coming period, Huang Yun reported on energy, communications, sugar, building materials, chemical fertilizer, and nonferrous metals. "He cited the following main projects now under construction that were suspended in the past, but are now resuming construction or preparing to do so: Dahua hydroelectric station; (Tianshengqiao) hydroelectric station; Nos 3 and 4 generator sets of Tiandong power station; Nos 7 and 8 generator sets of Heshan power station; Laibin thermal power station; the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad; the resumption of construction of Fangchen port; the opening up of navigation on the Xi River and the first stage of Guixian port construction; Litang cement plant; Liu Zhou cement plant expansion; and Nanning plate glass plant. The construction of these projects will lay a still firmer foundation for further developing the region's economy"

Discussing Huang Yun's report, the standing committee members expressed satisfaction with the region's industrial performance in the first half of the year, while noting that the tasks for the second half remain very arduous. They continued: "Although Guangxi's industrial and communications foundation is weak, the region has rich resources and great potentials. While grasping the work of readjusting and straightening out the existing enterprises, we should actively carry out construction of a number of key projects, to bring about a relatively great change in the backward state of the region's industry and an increase in its economic strength; thus it will be possible to narrow the gap between ourselves and advanced provinces and regions."

The meeting also praised the success of the two Guangxi government delegations that visited Sicily and Japan. The participants said: "In the future, we should continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with countries and regions concerned and work hard to get investment and import advanced science and technology, to promote the development of the region's construction."

HENAN FIRST SECRETARY VISITS FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS

HK271300 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Summary] Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade Dai Suli, secretary, governor and political commander of the Provincial Flood-Control Headquarters; and Comrade Li Qingwei, secretary, vice governor and commander of the Provincial Flood-Control Headquarters, yesterday flew to the province's Huai He and Hongru He to make an inspection and comfort tour of the flood-affected areas on both sides of the two rivers. They extended their regards to all parties concerned who are bravely combating floods in the areas and listened to reports on the flood situation made by the leading comrades in charge of Xinyang Prefecture and Huaibin, Gushi and Huangchuan Counties. They saluted them for their initial victory in the struggle against floods and encouraged them to strive even harder and press the struggle forward to final victory.

Beginning 20 July, stormy rains fell nonstop on both sides of the Huai He; main streams and tributaries all overflowed, and flood crests exceeded the maximum water level. However, through the joint efforts of the leaders and the masses, they fought shoulder to shoulder 7 days and nights and finally won victory in their struggle. By 0500 on 25 July, the torrential waters began to recede.

Leaders of the provincial CCP committee and people's government emphatically pointed out: We are now in the flood season. What we have achieved in the first round of fighting is not the final victory. We will probably face another serious flood threat. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance, sum up experiences, and make new arrangements of forces to wage a new fight. We must ensure sufficient supplies of materials to the flooded areas and do everything possible to protect the people and materials. We must drain as much water as possible from all waterlogged areas so that we can farm the fields again and strive for a harvest in autumn. Meanwhile, we must make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses and gain a good grasp of sanitation and antiepidemic work in the afflicted areas.

GUIZHOU MEETING ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK231506 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Commune- and Brigade-run enterprises have greatly developed through implementing the production responsibility system in the rural areas throughout the province. We must further emancipate our minds, proceed along the path of readjustment and achieve the vast scope of developing diversification. This was the major question discussed at a recent provincial work meeting on commune- and brigade-run enterprises.

Our province has approximately 30,000 enterprises with about 300,000 personnel. Last year, the province's total revenue from commune- and brigade-run enterprises, calculated in terms of the average per capita peasant population, was 12.71 yuan. Commune- and brigade-run enterprise revenue totaled 134.58 million yuan in the first half of the year, an increase of 24.9 percent over the corresponding period last year. The present situation of our province's commune- and brigade-run enterprises is that both ends are expanding while the center is dwindling. At one end, commune-run enterprises and joint enterprises at all levels are developing, while at the other end, small-scale enterprises run by the production teams and jointly run by commune members are also on the rise and are prospering. At the center, a certain number of enterprises run by brigades are now being jointly run by the production teams. However, some comrades do not sufficiently understand the new situation of development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. The meeting demanded that party and government leading organs at all levels and management departments in charge of commune- and brigade-run enterprises clearly understand the current rural situation and clarify the guiding ideology for developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises. It is necessary to shift the goal of running enterprises toward enlivening the rural economy and enriching the commune members. Besides managing well the commune- and brigade-run enterprises and joint enterprises above brigade level, we must promote comprehensive management of enterprises run by the production teams and commune members, making overall plans and arrangements. We must give them technical support, provide them with up-to-date market news and remove obstacles to production, supply and marketing. Thus, our province's commune- and brigade-run enterprises will make great strides in the new situation.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING LIGHT, HEAVY INDUSTRY

HK150620 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Light and Heavy Industry Should Be Developed Simultaneously and Stimulate Each Other"]

[Text] A leading central comrade recently pointed out that Sichuan's light and heavy industries should be developed simultaneously and be mutually integrated and stimulating. This is an extremely important instruction. It is of great importance for guiding current industrial production, speeding up the pace of industrial readjustment, and studying and deciding on a strategic plan for developing industry throughout the province.

Sichuan has a large population and vast area, and is rich in agricultural and sideline products and mineral resources. These factors are very favorable for developing industrial production. As a result of many years of construction, a considerable scale and foundation for the province's industry have taken shape; the fixed assets of heavy industry rank second among the provinces and municipalities of the whole country, while light industry has also developed somewhat. For a long time, however, due to the influence of erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology, we neglected to develop light industry, thus causing proportional imbalance between heavy and light industry.

The fixed assets of light industry account for only 20 percent of the province's total industrial fixed assets and only 5 percent of the total value of light industry fixed assets of the whole country. This does not accord with the size of the province's population, which is 10 percent of the whole country's. Due to the weak foundation of light industry, with its obsolete equipment and backward techniques, the products are uncompetitive and very far from meeting the ever-growing needs of the province's 100 million people in material and cultural life. This factor directly affects the economic returns and financial income of the whole of industry. In order to fundamentally transform this situation, we must act in accordance with the guiding principle put forward by the leading central comrade on developing light and heavy industry simultaneously; under the guidance of the state plans, we should gradually restructure industry and enable light and heavy industry to develop in a coordinated way and embark on a new road of faster growth and better economic returns, which would give the people more material benefit.

The proportion of agricultural population in Sichuan is higher than in the country as a whole. Even though we have strong heavy industry, the development of agriculture and the prosperity of the rural economy remain the basis of our industrial development; first we must rely on agriculture to provide ample raw materials for industry; and second we must rely on improving the rural people's living standards and purchasing power to open up a broad market for industrial goods. The industrial departments must therefore apply various methods such as opening joint undertakings, providing technology and rendering appropriate assistance and so on, to actively support the development of agricultural production and diversification. Only thus can our province's light and heavy industry develop faster.

In order to develop light and heavy industry simultaneously, we must proceed from Sichuan reality and correct, understand and handle the relationship between light and heavy industry. We must not neglect to develop light industry on account of placing stress on bringing into play our superiority in heavy industry, thereby continuing to increase the imbalance between heavy and light industry; and neither must we, on account of stressing development of light industry, neglect our heavy industry foundation, which was built up as a result of the people of the whole country scrimping on clothing, housing and food, and fail to bring into play its important role in the national economy. By developing light and heavy industry simultaneously, we mean acting in accordance with the state's overall arrangements and the needs of society, and ensuring that the two stimulate each other and develop in a coordinated, planned and measured way. Of course, in view of the reality of the current weakness of the province's light industry foundation, it is extremely necessary to assign light industry an important position and speed up its development in the coming period; otherwise, it is not possible to make a success of developing light and heavy industry simultaneously.

In order to develop light and heavy industry simultaneously we must, as far as light industry is concerned, speed up development in eight respects in accordance with the province's natural resources: 1) the silk and fiber textile industries; 2) the clothing industry; 3) the leather industry; 4) the foodstuff industry; 5) the beverage industry; 6) the Chinese medicine industry; 7) the essence and perfume industry; 8) the fruit processing industry. Sichuan's natural superiority in these respects is the chief characteristic of the differences between the province and the coastal regions and other fraternal provinces and municipalities. In the past, since we failed to sufficiently stress key points in developing light industry, we lacked all-round planning and did not do well in multi-purpose utilization, while techniques and equipment were backward and economic returns very poor. This is a major reason for the slow development of the province's light industry.

We must sum up experiences, and absorb the lessons. From now on we must do a good job in all-round planing, closely centering on these eight respects, and concentrate the necessary manpower, finance and material to do everything possible to promote light industry production. All units and trades, especially the departments in charge of industry, must have a clear idea on this key point in guiding ideology, strengthening organizational leadership and doing a good job in all-round coordination. We must mobilize all positive factors, practice rational division of work, promote cooperation, and strive to produce good results in not too long a time.

To develop light and heavy industry simultaneously we must, as far as heavy industry is concerned, further readjust the service orientation and bring the role of the existing enterprises into full play. In the future, heavy industry departments and enterprises, except those of energy and communications, should mainly rely on tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and improvements in the existing enterprises, instead of carrying out new construction and expansion. We must continue to do a good job in regulation by market mechanism and in developing products, centering on "facing the five things," actively serve the technical improvement of light industry, provide technology and equipment for the various departments of the national economy, and also serve the people's daily life by vigorously developing the production of consumer durables such as mechanical and electrical appliances and also building materials. It is necessary to work hard to improve product quality, strengthen competitiveness, actively break into the international market and expand the export of heavy industry products.

To develop light and heavy industry simultaneously and have them stimulate each other is a major strategic measure for the province's industrial development. In accordance with the spirit of the leading central comrade's instructions, we must work in concert, go all-out, speed up development, improve economic results, and contribute to further development of the province's industry.

SOIL SURVEY HELPS BOOST SICHUAN GRAIN PRODUCTION

OW260612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Chengdu, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Application of soil survey results have helped increase farm output and improve soil in China's leading grain-producing Sichuan Province, according to the provincial agricultural department.

Following the use of the survey results, per-hectare grain output on 790,000 hectares of Sichuan's farmland rose by 487 kilograms in 1981, the department said.

The department reported completion of soil surveys in 109 of the province's 184 counties over 10.67 million hectares of land, including 2.13 million hectares of farmland and 4.4 million hectares of forest and pasture land. The surveys include a study of soil types, soil properties and soil fertility in various counties.

Local authorities have used data collected in the surveys to plan farm production to make best use of farmland potential. Since 1981, Sichuan Province has readjusted the distribution of cotton, wheat, rice and sugarcane fields on 293,000 hectares in order to achieve better economic results.

Dayi County authorities have concentrated the planting of 4,000 hectares of rapeseed in 18 people's communes, instead of the previous 30. The soil in the 18 communes is moist, thick and fertile, suitable for rapeseed growth. As a result, per-hectare rapeseed output rose by 172 kilograms.

Planting of orange and tangerine trees have been concentrated on the country's hilly areas, where soil has a high content of phosphorus and potassium, necessary for the growth of the trees. In addition, nearly 1,000 hectares of land unsuitable for crop cultivation in Dayi County have been used for afforestation.

Since 1981, the provincial agricultural department said, potassium, phosphorus, zinc and boron have been applied to 660,000 hectares of Sichuan's farmland deficient in these elements. Crop stalks have been used to make compost to fertilize 244,000 hectares of farmland. As a result, per-hectare rice output rose by 375 kilograms.

Agro-technicians in Yongchuan County discovered in the survey that the cause of a disease seriously affecting rice growth lay in a zinc deficiency. With zinc application to the paddy rice fields, per-hectare rice output was 1.28 tons to 2.57 tons more than the fields without zinc application.

XIZANG REGION RECRUITS ELDERLY INTELLECTUALS

HK270933 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Summary] According to a XIZANG RIBAO report, Xizang region has seriously implemented the party's policy toward nationalities and has, up to now, recruited nearly 100 old Tibetan intellectuals. These Tibetan intellectuals are now engaged in research of the Tibetan language and Tibetan medical work. The regional CCP committee and people's government have done a great deal of work in inheriting and carrying forward the national cultural heritage and have scored certain results. However, this kind of work was seriously sabotaged during the 10 years of upheaval. "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, particularly since implementing the CCP Central Committee's important instructions on work in Xizang, the region's party organizations at all levels have paid a great deal of attention to inheriting and carrying forward the national cultural heritage. Various places have seriously implemented the policy on intellectual, have shown concern for the practical interests of the intellectuals and aroused the enthusiasms of the intellectuals. Simultaneously, the region has also carried out a survey of the situation of old Tibetan intellectuals who were scattered in the society and has subsequently recruited certain old Tibetan intellectuals who had genuine talents." These old Tibetan intellectuals have played an important role in building a united, rich and civilized new Xizang.

XIZANG MEASURES HELP HOUSEHOLDS IN DIFFICULTIES

HK220423 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Summary] "The Xizang Regional CCP Committee and People's Government are seriously concerned about the production activities and livelihood of the peasants and the herdsmen throughout the region. In the last 3 years, the regional CCP committee and government have mobilized party and government departments at various levels to take positive measures, and have allocated large amounts of funds and provided aid to those peasant and herdsman households in difficulties. In 1979, 1980 and 1981, the region allocated a total of 36.28 million yuan in aid funds, 1.1 million jin of wool, more than 100,000 sheepskins, more than 100,000 meters of fabric, more than 70 million jin of relief grain, more than 600,000 items of clothing, more than 100,000 blankets and quilts, more than 15,000 houses, more than 70,000 daily-use articles, more than 30,000 production tools, and more than 100,000 head of private livestock.

In other words, the region has provided aid both in production and daily life to more than 320,000 people of 60,000 households. On average, every household in difficulty has obtained material benefits exceeding 600 yuan in value. The issuance of these relief funds and aid material has helped the households in difficulties very much in developing production and improving livelihood."

Due to the underdeveloped state of productive forces in the region and the influence of the 10-year turbulence, some peasant and herdsman households were living in poor conditions, and could hardly devote efforts to developing production. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in particular since the implementation of the central authorities' directive concerning work in Xizang region, the region's party and government departments summed up experience in social relief work, and decided to take effective measures to provide more aid to households in difficulties. In order to carry out the work, the departments concerned in the region established a leading group in charge of assisting households in difficulties, and transferred more than 2,000 cadres to form more than 500 work teams to carry out pilot experiments in more than 500 production teams. Through these pilot experiments, the leading group managed to set the criteria for households to be assisted and work out the relevant procedures for work. "The leading group also selected some key aided areas. These areas included 22 counties, among which were Lhunzhub, Maizhokunggar, Qamdo, Chagyab, Zhanang, Cona, Namling, Ngamring, Sogxian, Biru, Gerze, Coqen and other counties." Apart from the civil affairs departments, which are mainly in charge of relief work, commercial, financial banking and other departments were also engaged in the work and thus helped advance the relief work. Households in difficulties are exempted from handing over profit to their production brigades, and undertaking collective obligations, and can use collective-owned machinery for free. On the other hand, households in difficulties are encouraged to help each other so as to develop production and improve their own livelihood. The departments concerned also integrated the assistance to households in difficulties with assistance to poor communes and brigades, utilizing various funds in a unified way to help the latter in developing production, and thus increasing the former's income accordingly. Great successes have been achieved in the work of assistance to poor households in the last 3 years; 70 percent of the aided households have managed to basically eliminate poverty, and over 90 percent of them have had enough to eat and wear. The livelihood of the peasants in several particularly poor counties has been greatly improved, and agriculture, forestry, animal breeding, sideline production and fishery have been greatly developed there. "For example, by making use of the relief funds and self-raised funds to develop collective side-line production, Sagya Commune of Sagya County had a net income of more than 10,000 yuan in 1981 and thus enabled the poor households, which originally accounted for 60 percent of the total households in the commune, to eliminate poverty within 2 years.

The above facts show that the work of assistance to poor households has scored prominent results. This has not only laid a solid foundation for the prosperity of the region, but also made great contributions to the building of the two civilizations in the region.

YUNNAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES JOB ASSIGNMENT CIRCULAR

HK260802 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular on job assignments for university graduates.

The circular stressed strengthening ideological and political work of university graduates and reiterated the relevant disciplines of job assignments for university graduates.

The circular demanded that all localities, departments, colleges and universities strictly abide by the job assignment discipline while strengthening ideological and political work. It reiterated that leaders at all levels, party members and cadres must set good examples in observing discipline and must not interrupt job assignment work in any form. The graduates should serve the needs of the state and obey the assignments of the state. Furthermore, party members and CYL members among the graduates must play an exemplary role. All parents of the graduates must teach and support their children to obey the assignment of the state. They must not "enter by the back door," or try to establish relationships to seek personal advantages. If they have any grievances or requests, they should reflect their opinions to the reception group of the university. No unit is allowed to assign jobs to any graduates, nor is it allow to reject the graduates assigned by the state. Without the permission or introduction of the provincial personnel bureau or education office, units are not allowed to select graduates directly from universities. In assigning jobs for the graduates, the universities must carry out mass discussion. They must treat the children of leading cadres, ordinary cadres and the masses equally and without discrimination. Furthermore, units having vacancies must treat the children of their staffs and workers and the children of the staffs and workers of other units equally and without discrimination. Leaders of universities must seriously check the assignment list. Student affairs and personnel departments of universities must help the leaders do a good job of checking. Before the job assignment plan and the name list are officially issued, other people must not ask about the confidential information. No units should issue foreign credentials to graduates. Departments and cadres involved in job assignment work for university graduates must uphold their principle and handle the matter impartially. They must not accept gifts or bribes.

The provincial people's government circular pointed out that we must seriously punish anyone who seriously violates the above-mentioned disciplines. Furthermore, we must take disciplinary action against those who deliberately break the law. The departments concerned must coordinate with the prefectual CCP committee and help each other with the checking, and promptly report unhealthy trends and unlawful deeds, so that they can curb them within a short period of time.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

SK180712 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, from 4 to 7 July the propaganda department under the provincial CCP committee sponsored a forum in Shuangcheng County on rural ideological and political work. During the forum, participants summed up and exchanged basic experience gained in conducting ideological and political work in the new historical period. To fulfill tasks in this regard for the latter half of 1982, the forum put forward the following five work principle:

1. In line with the work plan formulated by the provincial CCP committee in early 1982 and in recent days, and proceeding from reorganizing enterprises in an all-round manner and consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, enthusiastic efforts should be made to carry out ideological and political work in rural areas to succeed in bringing about good economic results with increasing speed throughout the province, and in achieving a decisive turn for the better politically in the party work style, social morale and social order.
2. While launching the campaign of "one study" and "four educations," efforts should be made to persistently regard the education in socialist and communist ideology as a long-term task for conducting ideological and political work in rural areas. In the current period and the days to come, it is necessary to conduct education and propaganda work among the broad masses of peasants in regard to the principle of upholding the socialist road, maintaining the constant immutability of public ownership of means of production and enforcement of production responsibility systems, and paying unanimous attention to interests of the state, collectives and individuals.
3. It is necessary to emphatically grasp well education work among cadres at county, commune, production brigade and team levels, as well as the general training work among cadres in charge of propaganda work at all levels.
4. The entire party should go into action in carrying out ideological and political work in rural areas. In particular, efforts should be made to consolidate and popularize effective work methods already developed in various localities. Continuous attention should be paid to summing up experiences gained in this regard to improve them to a better extent.
5. It is necessary to start the work with conducting investigations and studies, uncover advanced units and individuals who have emerged in the work and sum up and popularize their model deeds so as to make further efforts to achieve a new breakthrough in rural ideological and political work.

HEILONGJIANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON WHEAT HARVEST

SK250609 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular on the wheat harvest urging all localities to concentrate three forces, including manpower, animal drawn-seeders and machine-driven seeds, on the wheat harvest and to do a good job in this regard.

The circular points out: Because of a long period of serious drought this year, the wheat harvest has been carried out ahead of schedule. Some wheat stalks are short. This makes a mechanized harvest impossible. Farming areas harvested manually will increase, causing many difficulties in wheat harvesting work. If things go wrong, some municipalities and prefectures will delay the harvesting operation, complete harvesting work in a shoddy manner or give up the harvest.

The provincial government urged efforts to strengthen leadership over wheat harvesting work, implement harvesting measures in accordance with the new situation and problems arising in the course of the harvest and grasp the work as a primary task. Efforts must be made to enact overall planning and proper arrangements for the wheat harvest and drought combating work and in field management, take care of all things at the same time and see to it that an intensive and careful harvest is being carried out and that not a single bit of wheat is wasted and strive to harvest more grain. On the basis of the wheat growing situation, all localities must enact harvesting measures such as combining mechanized harvesting with manual harvesting, mechanized harvesting carried out in several stages in with harvesting carried out at one time and harvesting carried out with sickles with harvesting carried out with hand, and expedite the progress and the quality of the work.

All localities must universally glean the grain that is left in the field and do threshing and harvesting work in a careful manner, grow other crops in the wheat stubbleland, strengthen management in wheat farms and do a good job in selecting fine wheat seeds and maintaining soil moisture on the wheat stubbleland. Fulltime personnel must be assigned to manage the threshing ground to guard against fire, thieves and ruining of wheat by mildew. Efforts must be made to select and retain enough good strains of seeds and do a good job in combating drought and readjusting the responsibility systems. We must carry out soil turning and land leveling work so that the fields will be ready for sowing at any time. We must strengthen ideological and political work, educate the cadres and the masses to give overall consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals and do a good job in wheat procurement and distribution.

HEILONGJIANG MEASURES AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS

SK241314 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the evening of 23 July the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government sponsored a telephone conference urging localities throughout the province to strengthen their leadership, heighten their struggle spirit and combat natural disasters without fail to win victories in the operation.

Since spring plowing, our province has been plagued by an unprecedented drought. In early June, it began to suffer from insect pests. As a result, the growth of various crops has been adversely affected in varying degrees by these sustained natural disasters. People from the higher levels to the grassroots in the province have made concerted efforts to vigorously struggle against them and have greatly reduced the losses caused by these disasters, laying a fairly good foundation for achieving a good agricultural harvest this year.

In recent days, localities in the province successively enjoyed rainfall. More than 60 million mu of farmland throughout the province enjoyed a saturating rainfall, and the drought prevailing over more than 25 million mu of farmland was greatly relieved. The growth of crops in areas enjoying saturating rainfall has generally taken a turn for the better.

The conference held: Major problems include the fact that 20 percent of counties and farms still suffer drought, which threatens the seedling growth of late fall crops over more than 25 million mu of farmland, and that tasks in combating disasters and conducting field management for these areas remain arduous. In particular, comrades in some areas are so horrified by disasters that they lack confidence in overcoming these difficulties.

The conference urged localities throughout the province to make further efforts to strengthen political and ideological work among rural areas to heighten their fighting spirit. No matter whether they have saturating rainfall or not or whether they have good seedling growth or not, areas should urge cadres and the masses to be determined to combat disaster to achieve a fairly good harvest and to reduce losses caused by the disasters.

The conference urged localities, in line with combating disasters, to proceed from their actual situation to make overall arrangements and provide guidance according to the different nature of the work. Areas which still have drought should adopt every possible means to expand the irrigated area of farmland to protect seedlings. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to do a good job in weeding and banking soil, removing wilted seedlings, conducting replanting and applying extra fertilizer. All plots where seedlings were damaged should be successfully replanted to ensure that no plot is left uncultivated. Localities in the province should do a good job in harvesting wheat and hemp and turning up soil for sowing. Efforts should be made to resolutely overcome lack of confidence to ensure that crops will be harvested at an early date and all grain is stored. According to their local situation, localities should do a good job in making arrangements for flood and insect pest prevention and water drainage, as well as for engaging in a diversified economy.

The conference noted: Changes in various production responsibility systems enacted in the spring sowing this year have taken place due to natural disasters. Proceeding from their actual situation, localities in the province may conduct necessary readjustments in signed contracts. However, under no circumstance should we write off such contracts. Efforts should be made to uphold the production responsibility systems.

The conference stressed: People's governments at all levels should regard the struggle against natural disasters as their key tasks and concentrate on doing a good job in carrying out the struggle to strive for a fairly good agricultural harvest this year.

TWO JILIN PREFECTURES SENTENCE CRIMINALS

SK270754 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and Siping Prefecture held open trials yesterday and today to severely and promptly pass sentence on some major criminals. At yesterday's open trial held by Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Yanji Municipality, the Yanji Municipal Public Security Bureau apprehended according to law 16 criminals. The Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural Intermediate People's Court passed a death sentence for immediate execution on (Li Shoukui), a rapist; (Xin Zhuwan), a rogue; (Zhao Chenglong), a murderer; and 11 other criminals. These criminals should be deprived of their political rights for life.

Siping Prefecture held open trials today in Siping and Liaoyuan Municipalities and in Huaide County to arrest 36 criminals according to law and announce death sentences for immediate execution on (Xiao Changshan), a murderer, a robber and rogue; (Liu Liming) and (Lu Yubao), rapists; and 14 other criminals. These criminals should be deprived of their political rights for life.

JILIN RIBAO ON GENERAL, MAJOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK211158 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] JILIN RIBAO on 21 July carries on the front page a commentator's article entitled "Leading Cadres Should Personally Grasp General and Major Criminal Cases." The article notes: In the past 6 months, our province has already scored great achievements in dealing blows at serious economic crimes. However, the struggle against economic crimes has developed unevenly. Some localities and departments have not exercised effective leadership and have acted slowly.

In particular, some general and major cases involving responsible cadres have not been promptly investigated. Thus it can be seen that if we want to achieve success in the struggle and carry it through to the end, we must further strengthen party leadership. The most effective way to strengthen party leadership is for leading cadres, principal leading cadres in particular, to grasp general and major cases personally.

The article notes: Dealing blows at economic crimes is not only an economic struggle, but also a political one. Some people practice capitalism and destroy socialism under the signboard of socialism. If we fail to carry the struggle through to the end, socialist China, founded by the veteran revolutionaries with heroic sacrifices and continuous efforts, will be faced with the crisis of changing its political color, and the socialist modernization drive will come to a premature end. In this harsh reality, party members, leading cadres in particular, should charge forward with a clear-cut stand to go through the trials of this struggle and should never hang back thinking of personal gain or loss, and should never provide an opportunity for criminals to escape unpunished.

The provincial CCP committee has decided that all secretaries, standing committee members and provincial vice governors should pay attention to general and major cases occurring in their own departments and personally handle one or two typical cases. Various bureaus, commissions and departments directly under the provincial authority as well as principal leaders in various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties are also urged to do so. They should divide the work with individual responsibility and handle cases at each level so as to achieve success in this regard. Only by so doing can we solve problems cropped up in the course of struggle, overcome obstructions, eliminate interference and promptly find out and severely punish general and major cases. Meanwhile, only when the general and major cases have been successfully handled can the large numbers of cadres and the masses enhance their spirit, strengthen their confidence and dare to expose economic crimes. We should unify our thinking with the guidelines of the State Council's decision, concentrate our energy and make concerted efforts to win a victory in this struggle.

QIANG XIAOCHU MARKS 1 AUG ARMY DAY IN JILIN

Visits PLA Units

SK270510 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpts] This morning leading comrades of the province and Changchun Municipality organized four groups to visit and express regards to a PLA unit stationed in Changchun, a certain PLA Air Force unit, the PLA veterinarian university and the provincial military district. Wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of commanders and fighters. Qiang Xiaochu and other leading comrades visited a unit stationed in Changchun at 0930.

Party, government and army leading comrades discussed the work of the PLA and local people in a friendly and united atmosphere. Qiang Xiaochu and other leading comrades also visited the comrades recuperating at a hospital under a certain PLA unit stationed in Changchun, and all the commanders and fighters at the hospital, extended greetings to them and wished them a happy army day.

Party and government leading comrades introduced to the PLA leading comrades the current industrial and agricultural production situation of the province and Changchun Municipality and the plan for municipal administration in the future, as they were visiting the PLA Air Force Unit, the PLA veterinarian university and the provincial military district. They asked for the opinions and demands of the PLA units with open minds.

Attending the visits were leading comrades of the province and Changchun Municipality, including Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, (Liu Jingzhi), Yang Zhaotao, Liu Yunzhao, Cheng Shengsan, Wang Guanchao, Li Shuren, Che Minqiao, Guan Mengjue, Xiao Danfeng, (Wang Li) and Li Yiping. Also attending were leading comrades of the PLA unit stationed in Changchun and the provincial military district, including (Zhu Dunfa), (Wang Yinglie), (Jiang Zhen), (Liu Zhao), (Wang Yizhi), (Ma Shanhan), He Youfa and (Su Zhang). The leading comrades of the PLA units in Changchun and the provincial military district, on behalf of the broad masses of commanders and fighters, expressed heartfelt thanks to the local CCP committee and government for their regards to the army. They were determined to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and further build closer relations between them.

Meets PLA Representatives

SK290527 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] This afternoon Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; He Youfa, commander, and (Liu Luming), political commissar of the provincial military district; and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and military district received representatives of the cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in our border areas who came to Changchun to participate in the activities marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. They had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. On the occasion of Army Day, the party committee of the provincial military district invited them to Changchun to take part in the activities in order to commend and encourage the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the border defense units who fight on the frontiers of the motherland all the year round and expedite the construction of border defense units.

All the representatives have made outstanding contributions to safeguarding and building the border areas. Most of them have been named activists in learning from Lei Feng, excellent communists or excellent CYL members, and given awards for rendering meritorious service.

On receiving them, Qiang Xiaochu, He Youfa, (Liu Luming) and other leading comrades spoke highly of their work and warmly encouraged them to have deep love for the country, the party, socialism, the border areas and the units and to take root on the frontline of border defense to be excellent guards loyal to the country, the party and the people.

The representatives unanimously said that they would certainly live up to the concern and expectations of the provincial CCP committee, and the party committee of the provincial military district. They pledged to work hard and enthusiastically to present even better results to the party and the people.

LIAONING REPORTS PROGRESS IN FOREIGN TRADE

SK240514 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, our province made new progress in absorbing foreign capital and importing technology in the first half of 1982. According to statistics, our province absorbed over \$9 million of foreign capital and contributed income of \$16 million in foreign exchange to the state.

Since the beginning of this year, foreign trade departments have concluded 28 economic projects with foreign firms in Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, Japan, Italy, the United States, England and West Germany. They include processing and assembling of materials and assembling with materials and spare parts supplied by foreign firms, compensatory trade, cooperative production and joint ventures. This not only adds a new source of raw materials, but also plays a positive role in reforming medium- and small-sized enterprises. Through technological cooperation with the Japanese, the Dalian fishing company has improved its fishing techniques and reformed its backward marine communications. The company's economic efficiency has improved greatly.

LIAONING RIBAO ON TELLING, LISTENING TO TRUTH

HK170334 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Open the Door Wide and Listen to the Truth"]

[Text] Our correspondents have encountered the following situation on several occasions when going to the countryside to carry out investigations: At forums or in the presence of the leaders from the higher levels, some cadres air one view, while in private talks or in the absence of the leaders from the higher levels, they air different views. They then say: "This is the view when the door is closed." Facts have time and again proved that the view "behind closed doors" is actually relatively correct and conforms with reality.

A question thus arises which deserves our pondering. Why is the relatively correct view aired only "after the door is closed"? If the view aired "behind closed doors" could be presented earlier without reservation, would not the problems be resolved at an earlier stage?

There are many reasons for the emergence of this situation. Historically, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" willfully trampled upon socialist democracy and went in for feudal fascism on a large scale. They suppressed different opinions and created a situation of "telling the truth only after the door is closed and telling lies when the door is open." Although several years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four," more time will be needed in order to thoroughly eliminate the habitual forces and psychological state formed by the history of that period. Some cadres do not have a thorough understanding of the party's policies and harbor various kinds of selfish motives. This is one of the reasons they do not tell the truth. Here, we would like to emphatically point out another reason for this abnormal phenomenon, that is, the unhealthy style of some leading, higher authority comrades. A cadre of the rural basic unit gave this phenomenon a vivid description in a letter: "When going to the basic units to carry out investigations, some leading comrades have no intention of extensively and completely listening to the various pieces of advice of the cadres of the basic units and the masses. They are just looking for the reaction and examples which they need. Therefore, they interrupt when someone is talking, and keep up a constant flow of words. As a matter of fact, they just want to guide the people to readymade conclusions. When they hear suggestions suiting their own tastes, they smile and praise them and keep a constant record. When they hear suggestions they do not like, they shake their heads and knit their brows, showing impatience toward those talking. Sometimes, they interrupt when someone is talking and even go so far as to scold some. Under such circumstances, how dare the cadres of the basic units and the masses tell the truth? How can one get truthful information by such investigations?"

Comrade Chen Yun time and again told us that it is necessary for the leading organizations to spend more than 90 percent of their time conducting investigations and study when they formulate policies. As for final discussion and decisionmaking, less than 10 percent of their time is sufficient. It is obvious that investigations are aimed at getting hold of truthful information. If, after much investigation, what we have heard are nothing but lies and words purposely guided by someone, which are far removed from the facts, it is tantamount to a scout collecting nothing but false information. By using such information to judge the situation and formulate policies, one is bound to make great mistakes. History has taught us many lessons in this field. In order to get truthful information, it is necessary to open the door, so that the people dare to tell the truth and air in public the views which were previously aired only "after the door is closed." To achieve this goal, the crux lies in adoption of scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts by the leading comrades in conducting investigations and study, the democratic style of treating everyone equally and the spirit of feeling unashamed in learning from subordinates. In summary, it means everything must be done in accordance with practice. We must not only hear but also pay greater attention to opinions different than ours.

Even if the ideas are completely wrong, we must still let them be presented. We must realize that truth usually exists in words that jar the ears. In the final analysis, it is necessary for one to take the initiative in opening the door wide and telling the truth if he wants the comrades at lower levels to follow.

Of course, cadres at basic levels must not report the situation according to the likes and dislikes of the leaders. A Communist Party member or revolutionary cadre must dare to uphold principle and truth. He must never conceal his own viewpoint under any circumstances. He must, like Comrade Peng Dehuai, being responsible to the party and the people, dare to tell the truth and speak real words without reserve so as to provide the higher authorities with a truthful and reliable basis for correct decisionmaking. The more cadres of this kind there are, the greater will be the effects of our party's investigation and study work. Hence, the policies, plans and measures formulated by the party committees at various levels will be in better conformity with objective reality and the desires of the masses. We will do our work better and better.

LI DESHENG VISITS LIAONING PLA SOLDIERS

SK290221 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] On 27 July leading comrades including Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Liao Hansheng, first political commissar, separately went to [words indistinct] to visit retired veteran cadres and their family members. Comrades Li Desheng and Liao Hansheng encouraged them to continuously preserve and promote the glorious traditions of our party and army. They expressed the hope that these veteran comrades will not forget the party's cause after their retirement and, within their ability, participate in some social activities suited to their own abilities, such as teaching youths and juveniles and writing reminiscences of earlier revolutionary times.

Comrade Li Desheng also visited (Zeng Xianying) and (Hong Ming), veteran Red Army soldiers, and held cordial talks with them. He expressed the hope that they would take good care of their health and have a long life. All retired cadres were very touched by the party's concern. They pledged to maintain their glory and integrity and continue to work for the people.

LEADING DEMOCRATS HAIL LIAO'S LETTER TO CHIANG

OW290825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Leading members of various democratic parties of China have met in the past two days to give their opinions on Liao Chengzhis letter to Chiang Ching-kuo.

Cai Xiao, chairman of the Council of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said, "In the current changeable international situation, only relying on our own efforts can Taiwan have its future. We wish Chiang Ching-kuo will take Liao Chengzhis advice and make up his mind as early as possible to hold talks with the Communist Party for the countrys reunification, national unity and the reunion of relatives on both sides of the Taiwan Straits."

Ji Fang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, who participated in the two periods of cooperation between the Kuomintang and Communist Party in history, emphasized: "The clause that cooperation is beneficial to the country and the nation while division is detrimental to them is a golden saying." He appealed to Chiang to make efforts to fulfill the great goal in history of the countrys peaceful reunification.

Shen Qizhen, vice-chairman of the same democratic party, said talk of "reunifying China with the three people's principles" ignored the reality that the Chinese new-democratic revolution had realized the three peoples principles Dr. Sun Yat-sen put forward in China. Such talks, he said do not now conform to the reality.

85-year-old Mao Yisheng, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, hoped that Chiang Ching-kuo and Taiwan authorities would "bury the hatchet," place the national interests above everything else and contribute to the countrys reunification.

JAPANESE LDP DELEGATION VISITS TAIWAN 20-21 JUL

OW221750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party paid a two-day visit to Taipei on July 20 and 21, and had official contacts with the Taiwan authorities, according to Japanese press reports.

The delegation headed by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Special Committee on International Economic Relations of the Liberal-Democratic Party, had separate meetings with "President" Chiang Ching-kuo and "President of the Executive Yuan" Sun Yun-Suan, and had talks with the finance and economic "ministers" of the Taiwan authorities. The two sides agreed to increase the personnel of the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association and the East Asia Relations Association, enhance the exchange of dietmen of the two sides with the Japan-Taiwan Dietmen's Association as the centre and "strengthen the unity between the Liberal-Democratic Party and Taiwan." During the talks, the words "the two countries" were used.

Before arriving in Taipei, Masumi Esaki had visited the ASEAN countries and Hong Kong in the capacity of the special envoy of the president of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Esaki's visit to Taipei touched off speculations among the Japanese press. It was pointed out by a newspaper that this was the first official delegation sent by the Liberal-Democratic Party to Taiwan ten years after the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

In view of the reaction at home, the Liberal-Democratic Party decided not to use the title of "special envoy" of the president and not to carry a personal letter from the party president when Esaki visits Taipei in the hope of playing down the official nature of the visit.

Esaki was reported to have stressed in Hong Kong that "deepening the mutual understanding with Taiwan is of "great importance". The "visit to Taipei itself is significant," he said.

MATERIALS ON LDP TRADE MISSION'S VISIT

Economic Official's Comments

OW281125 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Wang Chao-Ming said that after talks with our financial and economic leaders yesterday, the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party delegation agreed to help remove the nontariff barriers imposed on our export goods to Japan, lower the customs duties levied on 34 of our major export goods including Oolong tea and help our country improve our industrial structure in order to improve the trade imbalance between China and Japan.

Wang Chao-Ming pointed out that during yesterday's talks our representatives put forward the following important suggestions to the Japanese delegation: To strengthen bilateral cooperation and help us improve our industrial structure. This part includes:

1. Strengthening scientific and technological exchanges. It is hoped that assistance can be obtained from the Japanese side in metal-processing automation technology, computer and data processing, new energy exploitation technology, factory management and so forth.
2. Encouraging Japanese business to invest and set up plants in China and sell the products back to Japan.
3. Cooperation between the two sides in developing international markets.
4. Dispatching Japanese experts to help us in obtaining Japanese industrial specifications (JIS) labels for our goods to successfully enter the Japanese market.

The Japanese side agreed to all the above-mentioned points and will hold further discussions with our side on details for implementation.

Lower customs duties: Our side suggested that 17 items including Oolong tea be placed under Japan's preferential tariff, that 17 other items, including sports equipment, be treated according the flexible clause and that the limitation of preferential tariff to goods which constitute no more than one half of Japan's total imports of goods of the same category be lifted.

On this point, the Japanese delegation expressed agreement and will bring the suggestion back for study and action by the Japanese Government at the working level.

Non-tariff barriers: Our side suggested that Japan improve the various unreasonable quarantine and qualification regulations and quota limitations imposed on our goods.

The Japanese delegation promised to examine this suggestion with the greatest sincerity and will bring it back for study and action by the Japanese Government at the working level.

Wang Chao-Ming pointed out at the same time that Japan will henceforth strengthen the negotiating power of the Japan Exchange Association, strengthen the association's Taipei office and increase the exchange of visits between LDP Diet members of the Japan-China consultative conference and representatives of our country to improve contacts between the two sides. At the same time the Japanese side will also elevate the level of the East Asia economic conference to enhance its efficiency.

Wang Chao-ming said that to promote China-Japan trade relations and remove frictions, the Esaki delegation indicated that Japan plans to send a purchasing delegation to Taiwan in April or May 1983. The Esaki delegation suggested that our side should first send a market survey group to Japan to study the Japanese market and that the Japanese side will provide as much assistance as possible in this regard.

Wang Chao-ming said that with regard to the ban imposed in February on more than 1,500 Japanese consumer goods, our country will make a decision in the near future following careful studies and discussions. Wang Chao-ming said that the Masumi Esaki delegation made a request to us at yesterday's meeting on lifting the ban on Japanese imports. Our side promised to consider the request and to make a decision as soon as possible.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Editorial

OW281305 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Imbalance in Sino-Japanese Relations Is Not Limited to Trade Deficit -- an Advice to the Esaki Delegation"]

[Excerpts] A delegation led by Masumi Esaki, head of the investigation committee of the International Economic Planning Council of Japan's Ruling Liberal Democratic Party, will arrive in Taipei today. All circles in our country attach considerable importance to the visit of the Esaki delegation.

The Taipei office of the Japan Exchange Association says that Esaki will bring with him three gifts: 1) introducing to the Republic of China Japan's first and second stage measure for opening up the Japanese market; 2) introducing Japan's economic situation; and 3) enhancing good-will and friendly relations between China and Japan. This is a concrete summation of the tasks of the Esaki delegation on its visit to China.

First, after Esaki's visit to Europe and America, he summed up the reactions of various countries to Japan's trade measures into a "99-point Esaki proposal for administrative reform measures," of which 88 items have been adopted. This will be the major gift of the Esaki delegation to our country aimed at showing Japan's sincerity to open up its markets. However, it is obvious that the 88 items are based on European and American conditions, which are naturally somewhat different from ours. If these 88 items are all Japan has to offer, obviously the result will be limited, and no real effects can be expected in reducing the trade imbalance between China and Japan. Therefore, we hope that the Esaki delegation will examine the actual trade situation between China and Japan and put forward specific and appropriate recommendations for the Japanese Government to implement.

Second, at present our country is endeavoring to upgrade its industry so that our export goods will be changed from primary goods to precision-type industrial products. However, the improvement of the industrial structure cannot be achieved by idle talk. What we now lack are two things, namely, technology and capital. Japan has plenty of both.

The above-mentioned two points both fall in the economic and trade category, although both are of a relatively high level. What we cannot help mentioning is the third gift described by the Japan Exchange Association, that is, to enhance good-will and friendly relations between China and Japan, which should extend beyond economic and trade relations and cover the bilateral relations as a whole. To be frank, although the Japanese have repeatedly talked about "Sino-Japanese good will" and even taken some insignificant actions as a form of expression, on the whole Sino-Japanese good will and friendship had gone bad even before the severance of diplomatic relations and have kept worsening ever since. Japan's lack of consideration for morality and justice is indeed disappointing. Since the Esaki delegation has expressed sincerity to enhance Sino-Japanese good will and friendly relations, it should take concrete actions toward this end.

We need no sympathy and no aid. What we need are honesty and cooperation. With Mr Esaki's status and the prestige of the other members of the delegation, we believe that after this visit to China they certainly will make a great impact on the Japanese Government and public. This will be in the interest of both sides. Let us wait and see.

PREMIER SUN REMARKS ON TAIWAN'S ARMS EXPORTS

OW261307 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpts] (Taipei report) Sun Yun-Hsuan, president of the Executive Yuan, said yesterday that we have made progress in national defense science and technology and are exporting a small number of arms. However, the arms trade is not without restriction because it involves diplomatic questions, he said.

Premier Sun said this at a panel discussion of the industrial and economic development group of the national development seminar yesterday afternoon. He told the scholars, who are concerned about our national defense industrial development, that we need 60,000 to 70,000 types of major military spare part. As a result of the cooperation between government and private enterprise, the types of military spare parts made in Taiwan has risen from 4,000 to between 30,000 and 40,000.

Premier Sun pointed out: For many years, we have consistently devoted ourselves to the development of the national defense industry. The adoption of a policy of coordinated development by military, government and private industries in past years has made the development of our national defense industry more substantial. Some state-operated enterprises, such as the China Shipbuilding Corporation, the Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corporation and the Bank of Taiwan have also taken active part in the development.

At the same time, he said: In the past 2 years, we have appropriated NT\$3.6 billion of national defense funds to support the development of the national defense industry. Some private enterprises have joined the mobilization. In time of war, they may be converted into military factories.

Premier Sun said: The Chungshan Science Institute plays an active role in using national defense funds for the development of new weapons. It also supports the technological transfer with its technology and manpower. The development of missile boats is an example.

GOVERNMENT DISCLOSES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW211528 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] Research and development in eight areas, including energy, material, information, production automation, biology, laser technology, food, and the prevention and treatment of hepatitis, will be emphasized by the government in the present scientific and technological development plan of the country.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), the National Science Council, the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development, and the National Department of Health will jointly take up the responsibility of promoting development in these eight areas, according to government sources.

In the area of energy, a definite energy research policy will be established by the MOEA. Research will cover conservation and effective utilization of energy in factories construction and vehicles.

As for material, the government will stress research on materials needed in the development of the strategic industries of this country. In the information industry, an international data exchange network will be established, and the regulations governing the production of medium and small-size computers and the import and export of computer parts will be increased.

To step up production automation, the government will strive to develop industrial robots. Proper provisions will be added to the labor security and health law to ensure safety for workers in the automation process.

Premier Comments on Program

OW261448 Taipei CNA in English 1438 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 26 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Monday the new technological development program will soon be promulgated by the government. Eight main technologies are named as those with the highest priorities. These technologies are in energy, materials, production automation, information science, biology, lasers, hepatitis prevention and food science. Premier Sun made the remarks in the opening ceremony of the modern engineering and technology seminar held Monday at the Grand Hotel.

Premier Sun stressed that with challenges from developing countries the government must build up a self-supporting national defence system to develop precision arms. In economics, he added, the government should promote productivity in agriculture and industries and positively develop high technology industry so as to strengthen competitive capabilities in this nation. Premier Sun then pointed out that the new program can be a stimulant to the promotion of the above goals.

Finally, the premier said he hopes the overseas scholars will help the government realize a total approach to the development of science and technology here.

Scholars participating in the two-week seminar will be divided into eight groups for panel discussions.

TAX INCENTIVES ACT REVISED TO HASTEN INVESTMENT

OW211540 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] The Legislative Yuan yesterday passed a four-pronged revision of the National Investment Incentives Act to further accelerate the pace of investments and improve the business climate in the country. The revision is necessary, it was said, in order to cope with the current recession. The approved revisions were:

1. To give business firms a leeway of two years instead of one within which to determine when they will take advantage of tax-free incentives.
2. To encourage investments in the upcoming world trade center, designed to promote the exports of ROC products and promote their sales abroad.
3. To establish big trading companies. These companies could take the form of the giant zaibatsus of Japan or the major trading corporations of South Korea.
4. To provide business firms with certain tax privileges in order to assist them in their enterprises.

With respect to the extension from one to two years given trading firms, this period will be used by them to determine at what stage of their operation they will decide to take a five-year tax holiday. As it is, the firms involved feel that a one-year period is not enough time for them to figure out the course of their future business, and to know at which juncture they will be better able to take advantage of the tax benefits.

With respect to the World Trade Center, the government has already approved the budget for setting it up. The WTC will have three parts: An exhibition hall which will be solely financed by the government, a hotel and restaurant complex, and office suites -- both of which will be privately invested. Any company that invests in the WTC will be given tax-free privileges and other incentives.

Regarding the formation of big trading firms, these will be afforded much smaller tax payments -- from the current 35 percent to 25 percent of taxable income. These big trading firms will assist smaller exporting firms win more sizeable export markets. In the pattern of similar operation by such companies abroad, these big trading firms will be able likewise to undertake better and more effective trade promotion campaigns overseas.

Under the revised regulations, strategic business firms may now keep profits amounting to at most twice their invested capital, so they can plow these back into their trading operations. This, it is said, will encourage firms to exert more effort in promoting their businesses, especially in the export field.

HSIN WAN PAO ON LIAO CHENGZHI'S LETTER TO CHIANG

HK281108 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Cooperation Is Beneficial to the Country and Nation and Is a Meritorious Service"]

[Text] Many people have read Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo following its open publication. They believe that the letter is rich in feeling and eloquent in expression and full of sincerity and cordiality. It recounts the advantages of cooperation and disadvantages of refusing to do so and epigrams can be found throughout the letter. Short sayings such as "cooperation is beneficial to the country and the nation while division is detrimental to them" and others give voice to the innermost feelings of patriotic compatriots.

While issuing instructions to the KMT members in Taiwan, Chiang Ching-kuo also had said that "cooperation is beneficial to both sides." But what he means by "cooperation" is cooperation between the KMT and the United States. Perhaps only foreign countries benefit from such cooperation. Liao Chengzhi pointed out that cooperation is beneficial to the country and nation. What he means by cooperation is the third KMT-CCP cooperation which is beneficial to the state and nation.

The CCP and KMT are the two biggest political parties in modern China. The cooperation and division of the KMT and CCP permeated the process of the Chinese national and democratic revolution. The truth that cooperation between the two parties is beneficial to the state has been proved by history. The Taiwan problem which still exists to date is mingled with internal and external factors. As far as China is concerned, the Taiwan problem is a historical result of the invasion and carving up of China over a hundred years or more. Foreign intervention should naturally be completely ended by KMT-CCP cooperation. The two parties should add the illustrious chapter of a strong and rich China to the annals of history.

Liao Chengzhi said in his letter that the KMT founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen endured countless hardships to establish the republic. History has recorded this as a glorious contribution. Now, this political party with a glorious history is facing a problem of rise and fall as well as extinction and survival. If it cooperates with foreigners and splits with the motherland, the vital interests of our nation will be harmed. This will also be detrimental to the KMT itself.

Our constitution has explicitly stipulated that the CCP and various democratic parties have coexisted for a long time and supervise each other. The CCP leaders have repeatedly expressed their determination to extend their devotion to various political parties to discuss state affairs together. Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo is full of words uttered from the bottom of his heart and expresses loyal friendship. Chiang Ching-kuo and the KMT members in Taiwan know from their past experience that, when having contact with foreigners who are good at uttering sweet words and acting in an insinuating manner, it is impossible for them to show utter devotion. Because once they are not cautious, foreigners will take advantage of them.

Actually, leaders of the CCP and KMT know each other well. In his letter, Liao Chengzhi said that Taiwan advocated the three people's principles and bragged about its democracy, prosperity and so forth. People clearly know the truth of this. There is no need to "argue" or "dwell on" such assertions. China's constitution has stipulated the establishment of a special administrative zone. This will solve the problem of the existence of the two different social and economic systems in China. After Taiwan has returned to the motherland, its existing system will remain unchanged and the KMT may continue to advocate its ideas.

Since the split between the KMT and CCP, manpower, material and financial resources have been wasted in vain because of the antagonism between the two parties. This has hurt the vitality of our nation. Liao Chengzhi expressed reasonable ideas in his letter. He says that if it is convenient to Chiang Ching-kuo, he will pack and set out for a visit to Taipei to discuss the matter of reunification. All Chinese inside the country and abroad who long for a united and strong motherland are expecting a reply from Chiang Ching-kuo.

PRESS VIEWS JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

WEN WEI PO Article

HK260310 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Special feature by Wang Ta-chao: "We Fought the Resistance War Together Then; We Express Common Righteous Anger Now"]

[Text] A news item which was unanimously condemned by newspapers on both sides of the straits has promptly brought Taipei and Beijing to the same position. It impressed us deeply after reading the reports.

On 20 July, RENMIN RIBAO in Beijing published a short commentary entitled "We Should Always Bear This Lesson in Mind" because the Japanese Ministry of Education has distorted some historical facts concerning Japan's invasion of China in the teaching materials for primary and secondary schools. This short commentary said: The policy of aggression and expansion of Japanese militarism inflicted tremendous calamity on the people of various Southeast Asian countries and the Japanese people as well. This historical fact must be respected and cannot be altered.

This short commentary pointed out with the force of justice: "The distortions made by the Japanese Ministry of Education cannot but rouse the Chinese people to great indignation." It added: "People are liable to suspect that some people in the Japanese Government are still sticking to the soul of militarism."

Only 1 day later, the Taiwan HSIN SHENG PAO published a commentary on 22 July entitled "There Is No Need To Alter History." The article said: "The Japanese Ministry of Education instructed departments in charge of compiling teaching materials to alter the historical facts of the Japanese aggression against China in the textbooks for students below senior middle school level. Sentences like aggression against China have been changed into 'advance into China' and the term 'aggression' is no longer used. After reading the news we believe that a Chinese will sigh with emotion, particularly those who personally experienced and survived the war of resistance against Japan which lasted for 8 years." Furthermore, the article recalled with a deep feeling of grief the tremendous calamities inflicted on the Chinese people by the Japanese war of aggression against China. It asked indignantly: "Why should Japanese who were separated from China by a strait 'advance into China?' Was China their dependency? Or did the Chinese Army cross the strait to attack them?"

This newspaper carried on the same day in its supplement a prose by a famous Taiwan writer, Yin Hsueh-man, "Fifth in the Line of Descent." In this prose, the author described with deep feeling his native place in Henan and his relatives, and vividly depicted the "tough, vehement and honest" character of the fifth member of his family in the line of descent. In conclusion, he said: "Not long ago, I heard indirectly that the fifth in the line of descent had died because he was unable to change his natural instinct of hating evil as he did his enemy and speaking bluntly. The Japanese Army hated and eventually killed him."

The commentary and prose simultaneously published by Taiwan HSIN SHENG PAO moved the readers. In particular, during the time when "new people and new events" which have occurred in the past few days in Taipei political circles, including the visits of Shin Kanamary, former director general of the Japanese Defense Agency and present director of the Japanese Strategic Research Center, and Masumi Esaki, chairman of the International Economic Policy Investigation Commission of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, have been warmly praised by the Taiwan press, the publication of these articles is of profound significance.

People with the same ideals act in unison and have an affinity for one another. Compatriots in Taiwan and on the mainland experienced the miserable years of the war of resistance against Japan. When we take the lengthiness of time into consideration, we realize that the 50-year rule by Japanese militarism severely hurt the feelings of our Taiwan compatriots. Even up to the present, newspapers in Taiwan have reported the news of those miserable old people who were pressed into service by Japan in those years and sent to Southeast Asia, although they have now come back to Taiwan. Besides, there are orphans and widows who are now in various places in Taiwan. All these are witnesses stained with blood and tears. No wonder press circles and the public in Taiwan are still highly sensitive to and on guard against Japanese militarism.

During the war of resistance against Japan which lasted for 8 years, it was precisely because of the second CCP-KMT cooperation that the army and people of the whole country won the war of resistance against Japan and ended the history of the cruel oppression of the people by an alien nation under the banner of "United To Fight a War of Resistance" and slogans such as "Persist in the war of resistance and unity," "Oppose capitulation and schism," "War of resistance first," "Nationality to the fore," and so forth. This history is still fresh in the minds of people on both sides of the straits. We believe that even Mr Chiang Ching-kuo cannot forget the misery of his hastening home to Xikuo for the funeral of his kind mother and weeping bitterly beside her remains after she was killed in a Japanese air raid.

Since the newspapers of the CCP and KMT could take the same side within 48 hours concerning an event, is there any reason why the CCP and KMT cannot carry out their third "cooperation" on the problem of the unification of the motherland?

Time has proven that when people of the whole country strengthen their unity and political parties dispel prejudices and promote even a slight atmosphere of warmheartedness and cooperation, China will have a bright future and hope. Otherwise, it will go astray or march toward a dead end. In the meantime, imperialism and social imperialism will take advantage of this to invade and carve up our country. When we review the history of China over the past 100 years or so, do we not think that such a lesson is profound enough?

Today, this newspaper simultaneously publishes a recollection from Feng Hua "Do You Still Remember the Blood Debt of Those Years? -- How Madam Mao, Chiang's Mother, Was Bombed" and the excerpts of an article from a Taiwan paper "There Is No Need To Alter History."

In face of the unforgettable hatred of the state toward foreigners who attempt to create "two Chinas," and the voice of the scholars demanding the "three communications," "three peacefuls" and the abrogation of "martial law" raised at the "national construction meeting" held in Taipei and the eagerness of the people on both sides of the straits for reunification, what course should be followed now? Is this not a matter which all the gentlemen of the Taiwan authorities should think deeply about?

TA KUNG PAO Article

HK280210 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 p 2

["Political Talk" Column by Shih Chun-yu: "The Film 'The Great Japanese Empire' Also Merits Attention"; capitalized subheads published in boldface]

[Text] NO STALLING ON GROUNDS OF "AN INTERNAL MATTER"

The PRC Foreign Ministry has protested to the Japanese authorities over the alterations to senior secondary school textbooks. The protest was delivered to Japan's envoy in China, Koji Watanabe, by Xiao Wangqian, a responsible person of the Asia section of the Foreign Ministry.

The contents, views and language of a country's school textbooks are of course that country's internal business; however, because the alterations in the Japanese textbooks have to do with Sino-Japanese relations and involve China in each case, it will be hard for the Japanese side to justify itself if it again stalls on the grounds of "an internal matter" and stresses that "internal matters brook no interference" (that is what the Japanese Ministry of Education, which is responsible for the alterations, said).

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, and mutual visits by the heads of government of the two countries have been or will be conducted. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan at the beginning of June, and Premier Suzuki will visit China in September. The friendly relations between the two countries would have taken a further step forward, but it is precisely now that this incident has occurred. This is really regrettable.

"PROFOUND SELF-REPROACH" BECOMES SELF-SATIRE

The joint statement on the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations signed 10 years ago stated in black and white: "The Japanese side feels with pain its responsibility for the great damage done to the Chinese people by Japan in the past war, and expresses profound self-reproach."

Today 10 years later, it has actually happened that Japanese officials have ordered the revision of school textbooks. So-called "profound self-reproach" has turned into tremendous self-satire.

GLOSSING OVER THE MASSACRE, CHANGING AGGRESSION INTO ADVANCE

The most notable alteration in the textbooks as ordered by the Japanese Ministry of Education concerns the Nanjing massacre.

The textbook originally said that after entering the city the Japanese Army killed and burned, slaughtering 200,000 people. For this it was censured by the time international community. The Ministry of Education ordered this to be altered to read that due to the resistance encountered and the heavy losses suffered, the enraged Japanese Army killed large numbers of Chinese, for which it was censured by the international community.

Apart from reversing what was in black and white and shifting the responsibility, the Ministry of Education also ordered the alteration of the heading "Japan's Aggression Against China" to "The Manchuria Incident and Shanghai Incident," and the changing in the text of "Japan's Aggression Against China" to "Japan's Advance Into China." On the other hand, however, the chapter headed "German and Italian External Aggression" retains the word "Aggression" without any change. This is a notable contrast.

THE THINKING OF JAPANESE YOUTH MUST NOT BE POISONED

Since the end of World War II, Japan has consistently covered up the war of aggression launched during those years by its militarism, and now it has recently tampered with history in school textbooks. There is a tremendous danger latent in this situation.

The danger lies here: Japan has already become an economic power and is advancing toward becoming a political power. It also has potential in military production. If young Japanese are imbued with unhealthy thinking over a long period at school, and lack a correct understanding of World War II, suspicions will arise as to whether the country will again take the old road of those years in the future.

The alteration of the textbooks has aroused simultaneous strong reactions throughout the Asian region. This shows the common problems left behind from World War II. The peoples of Asia certainly do not hope for a repeat of the history of those years, and so they have demanded that the Japanese authorities and people of wisdom draw a fair conclusion of World War II and absolutely prohibit the poisoning of the minds of young Japanese in certain respects.

THE FILM "THE GREAT JAPANESE EMPIRE"

According to reports from Tokyo, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki has already ordered the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education to speedily solve the textbook problem so as to avoid hampering Sino-Japanese relations and his September visit to China. This step is to be welcomed, and people hope that it will yield tangible results.

On the other hand, however, it must also be pointed out that such thinking and problems are by no means limited to school textbooks. A film entitled "The Great Japanese Empire" is scheduled for public showing on 15 August. It is in two parts. It opens with "The Capture of Shonan" (the attack on Singapore), and Tojo will be shown. The ideology of this film will also merit close attention.

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